The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The Revolution in Southern Italy

OUR PALERMO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Impending Crisis in Naples and Rome.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. LEFEVER, Commander, from Havre and Southampton on the 4th inst., at 8 P. M. arrived at this port on Saturday night. The news is four days later.

Among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt* are Col. CIPRIANI, Aid-de-Camp to Prince NAPOLEON; Hon. J. L. WHITE, late United States Consul at Lyons; Signor LORINI, from the Grand Opera at Paris; JOHN C. HENNAN, the "Benecia Boy," and his second, JACK MACDONALD.

Col. CIPRIANI comes here to perfect the necessary arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince NAPOLEON, who will shortly visit our shores in his steam yacht *Cassard*.

The voyage of the *Vanderbilt* has been most unseasonable—strong westerly winds prevailing nearly the entire distance.

On Thursday, 5th inst., at 3:40 P. M., in lat. 49 55, lon. 8, passed steamship *Arago*, bound east; 11th inst., exchanged signals with Swedish bark *Amazon*, in lat. 46 30, lon. 51 30, heading west; 13th, in lat. 42 16, lon. 64, spoke American bark *Racehorse*, bound east.

The agitation in Naples continued. The Commissariat stores and archives had been burnt, and cannon had been placed inside the palace. On the 29th a state of siege was established in the city. Subsequent to that date there has been no outbreak.

In Sicily, the liberal concessions of the Neapolitan Government, far from checking the enterprises of the Dictator, have, on the contrary, determined him to precipitate the annexation which he had previously been disposed to delay.

In the correspondence of the TIMES from Palermo, and in various extracts from foreign journals, published in another column, the latest particulars of the Revolution in Southern Italy will be found fully described.

British Parliamentary proceedings have been of an unimportant character.

The official tables of the English Revenue for the quarter and year, both of which terminated on Saturday, June 30, are published. The increase on the quarter amounts to £326,918. The increase on the year is £5,727,014.

The grand rifle match of the British National Rifle Association commenced on Monday, July 2, on the ground on Wimbledon Common, under the highest auspices and the most favorable circumstances. Her Majesty the Queen and all the members of the Royal family attended. After the Queen and Prince ALBERT had taken their places on the dais, the President, on behalf of the Association, presented addresses from that body, to which her Majesty made a suitable reply. The Queen fired the first shot, and struck the bull's-eye at a distance of 400 yards. The whole scene was more like the Hill at Epsom, on the Derby Day, than what is usually witnessed on any other public occasion. Among the volunteers, remarkable as not being in uniform, appeared a line of men of about 150. They were Swiss, preceded by the flag of the Swiss Confederation. Competition for the prize being open to all nations, the Swiss are picked men, the best shots of their respective societies.

The *Fox*, exploring ship, arrived in Southampton docks on Monday, from Copenhagen, to be fitted out for survey service in connection with the projected North Atlantic telegraph to America.

Lord PALMERSTON has directed that a donation of £10 should be paid, out of the Royal Bounty Fund, to ABRAHAM CANN, who is nearly 70 years of age, and was formerly champion wrestler of England.

The decline of pauperism in England, as compared with last year, continues. The decline in April, as compared with 1859, is above 2 per cent.; in May nearly 3. The decline is still most considerable in the cotton district.

The *Times* has the following: "MARTIN ESCALANTE, a British subject, has returned to Gibraltar after 13 months' imprisonment in Cadiz. In May, of last year he was sentenced by the Judge of Chinchilla to nine years' penal servitude for attempting to change the religion of Spain by distributing copies of the New Testament."

Considerable uneasiness has been created in Paris commercial circles by accounts from Mexico announcing the failure of two of the greatest Mexican houses, with which some Paris merchants had extensive dealings. It is said that the losses here will amount to nearly 2,000,000f. Dull as trade is at present, an additional gloom has been cast over it by the report that the Government would be compelled to have recourse to a new loan. The feeling produced this report was so unfavorable that the Government found it necessary to contradict it in the *Moniteur*. The Emperor intends to place 150,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, to be expended in improvements.

Accounts from the country in reference to the wheat crop are favorable. Wheat has fallen from 1f. to 1f. 50c. the 120 kilogrammes, and flour 2f. to 4f.

The *post-mortem* examination of the body of Prince JEROME led to the discovery of a ball which had remained in his chest, after a duel which he fought in his youth with a brother of Marshal DAVOUST.

The funeral of Prince JEROME was magnificent. The Ambassadors attended the ceremony, and an immense crowd was present. All the theatres were closed in the evening, on account of the obsequies of Prince JEROME. A circular had been addressed to the Ministers by the Duke of CAMBACERES, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, requesting the functionaries of their respective departments to wear mourning for the length of time and with the changes prescribed for Court mourning."

In *Galignani's* issue of the 3d of July, we find the following paragraph:

"Preparations are very nearly completed to celebrate, with unusual spirit to-morrow, the Fourth of July, the Eighty-fourth Anniversary of American Independence. A charming *fête champêtre* is to be given on the occasion at one of the most beautiful spots in the neighborhood of Paris, being a highly ornamented piece of ground of upwards of ten acres, at one time called the Palais des Fleurs, and now the Parc de Villiers, near Neuilly."

The London *News* says: "A report is current in Paris that the Emperor will confer on Prince NAPOLEON all the political prerogatives enjoyed by Prince JEROME, particularly the post of President of the Privy Council, and of the Council of Ministers, in the absence of the Emperor. It is stated that the Legislative body, before its separation, will have a bill presented to it for giving Prince NAPOLEON the dotation of Prince JEROME, and the former is also to occupy in the Palais Royal the apartments of his late father." The *Post* says he will replace his father as Marshal of France.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "The Minister of Marine has ordered two frigates to proceed to Beyrout. It was feared that the disturbances in the Lebanon might produce serious complications. The French frigate *Zenobie* has already arrived there."

A telegram from Vienna states that:

"Since the meeting of German Sovereigns at Baden, the Prussian Ambassador has had several conferences with Count RECHBERG, with the object of bringing about a perfect understanding between Austria and Prussia. The fact that Austria no longer insists upon a guarantee of the integrity of her dominions will greatly facilitate such an understanding."

The *Gazette of Augsburg* says: "We are able to announce, upon good authority, that the Prince Regent of Prussia intends to return the Emperor's visit to the Camp of Chalons immediately after Napoleon has taken up his residence there."

The Vines at the Cape of Good Hope have suffered so terribly from the ravages of the late disastrous blight that the vintage is a failure.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Arrival of Medici's Column—A Meeting with Garibaldi—Interview with Nicotera—Intrigues against Garibaldi—The General's Plans, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PALERMO, Tuesday, June 1, 1860.

Just a line to tell you that we are here, as an English man-of-war leaves this in a few hours, and the commander has promised to post this at Malta. I wrote you last from Cagliari, or rather from the bay where we lay off for four weary days, waiting for the clipper and for orders from GARIBALDI, which arrived on Saturday morning in a Sardinian man-of-war sent from Cagliari to receive them. They were to the effect that we were to land at Castellamare, not at Palermo, as three Neapolitan steamers were and are still in the bay. So at 6 P. M., on Saturday, the *Washington*, *Franklin* and *Oregon* weighed anchor, to the delight of every one, though our joy was damped by the tidings that the clipper and steamer *Utile*, with 1,200 men and 5,000 muskets had fallen into the hands of the Neapolitans.

Up to that time provisions had been dealt out abundantly, but at the moment of starting; an order of the day limited us to "bread, cheese and very little wine," a wise precaution, as there seemed every chance of an encounter with the foe, or at least of being kept for some days at sea to avoid it. But this honor was not in store for us. On Sunday morning we came in sight of the low blue mountain line of the Sicilian coast, and at half past seven we cast anchor in the Gulf of Castellamare, which in a moment put forth thousands of lights to bid us welcome. MEDICI went off to see what accommodation could be had for the troops, and the moment he returned the landing commenced. The same order that had prevailed throughout the voyage was preserved. The ten companies—1.—Company Cremona, Capt. Cadolini; 2.—Company Pavia, Capt. Peard; 3.—Company Pavia, Capt. Croff; 4.—Company Bergama Varese and Como, Capt. Navone. 5.—Company Bergamo Varese and Como, Capt. Cattanee, 6.—Company Milano, Capt. Lombardi. 7.—Company Milano, Capt. Maugili, 8.—Company Milano, Capt. D'Oudes. 9.—Company Briscia, Capt. Guerzoni. 10.—Company Tarino, Capt. Yovane—all went off one after the other in huge horse boats sent from shore. The night was dark, scarcely a star visible, and the flaring torches on the sea, the cliffs frowning darkly down, and the little town glistening like a crown of diamonds dropped upon the shore presented a most picturesque appearance. At 1 P.M. MEDICI told us that if we went on board the *Oregon* instead of coming on shore, we would start at dawn for Favorita, 10 miles from Palermo, as he intended to send the cargo by sea, so we accepted the offer and besieged the commander, a friendly jolly officer of the Sardinian navy, for *food, food, food*. We were nearly famished, had nothing but bad biscuit for two days, not daring to eat the cheese, as water was very scarce. White bread, fish and fresh almonds—how good it all seemed. This repast closed at 2 A. M., and at 7 we were awakened by the captain, who informed us that we were to go on shore, as the steamer was ordered to Trapani. Our first care was to provide ourselves with mules and asses, which, by special favor of the Governor of Castellamare, were obtained, and on these we proceeded to Alcami, a small town about six miles off. The road, if road it could be called—a path about a foot wide, blocked up, here with stones, here with shrubs, lay through the most picturesque scenery it has yet been my lot to witness. To our left lay the sea, of that deep, quivering blue which it assumes when it bathes Italian shores, and to our right the hills, or mountains, one should rather say, while on either side our path the majestic cactus, six nine, twelve feet high, with its profusion of fruit and golden flowers, formed a natural barrier between us and the corn-fields that lay beyond. Olive, cork and fig trees, aloes, capers, and the flowering myrtle, vineyards, where as yet no signs of the chritogoma are seen—all proclaim the wondrous fertility of the island that in all other respects has so long laid under the curse of heaven. As we advanced towards Alcami a number of the inhabitants came out to meet us, imagining that MEDICI and his entire corps were with us. "GARIBALDI is here! GARIBALDI is here!" was the cry that resounded on every side.

Sure enough, as we entered the town, the General rode towards us, and gave us one of those welcomes which live in memory for ever. He was going on to Castellamare to meet MEDICI, so sent us on to Palermo in his own carriage, first recommending us to the care of the Baroness S——, who gave us an excellent dinner, entreated us to persuade the General to repeal the new law of conscription, as she felt sure, if enforced, it would produce a counter revolution, and assisted by three priests did her utmost, poor soul, to join us to the bosom of the Holy Mother Church!

At Parmenticor, half way between Alcami and Palermo, we met the Tuscan volunteers who had come in the *Franklin*, under Col. MALENCHINI, and had landed at Favorita, and at 11 P. M. we reached Palermo, but wandered round the city a full hour before we could find an entrance, all being barricaded. At midnight, however, we found ourselves safely lodged at the Trinacrea, and were about retiring, when we were alarmed by the cry "They are fighting on sea, they are fighting on Sea!" and sure enough the sight and sound of cannon-shot confirmed the rumor. Now, as GARIBALDI had said to us, "I shall return by sea," we thought it extremely probable that if he found the *Washington* still at anchor he had brought her on with a portion of the troops, and had encountered one of the Neapolitan men-of-war, and in this painful conviction we remained till the next morning, when the waiter informed us that it was only the English who had been exercising on board the Nuphion Battery. A strange caprice, that, in time of war, and one that excited the wildest panic along the coast—all believing for certain that our entire expedition had been captured by the Neapolitans. That this did not happen, by the way, is fortunate, as you must know, that warned of our departure from Genoa by the French Consul, who is a Neapolitan spy, a man-of war was lying off Corsica to receive us. POET CORTI, with his 1,200 men on board the clipper *Charles and Jane*, towed by the *Utile*, finding themselves saluted by a man-of-war, with the French flag hoisted, fell into the trap, and were taken; luckily, the foe thought that the entire prize was secured, and we, who passed the same spot a few hours after, reached Cagliari unmolested. His detention can be of little moment, as the clipper is an American ship, with an American captain, sailing under American colors, and those are three facts which there is no doubt Captain PALMER, who went off in the *Tragar* on Friday, will cause to be respected.

JUNE 24—Thus far had I written when I was interrupted, and since then have never had a moment to take up a pen! What a joyful interruption, however! As I sat quietly writing, the door of my room was opened, and in a moment NICOTERA stood by our side. It was a moment full of emotion; to know that MEDICI and his fifteen companions, after three and a half years of imprisonment, whose horrors exceed those of PAVIA & Co., were free—what joy!—but then to think that of the four chiefs of that expedition, CARLO, PISICANE, FALCONE and ROSALINO PILO, NICOTERA is the only survivor; to learn for the first time the fearful death that the two former met with—all this damped our gladness and brought us face to face with the stern realities of revolution. Some day you shall have all the details of that expedition, which for prudence, daring and devotedness is second to no other. One hardly likes to write the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, of these Southern Provinces of Italy, as no words can picture the abject degradation of the masses. But liberty is a grand regenerator, and I have little doubt that here as elsewhere it will produce its fruit. And GARIBALDI, who, freed from the thralls of diplomacy, is his old self again, is determined that the Island shall be free; as free from unprincipled plotters as from the Bourbons. Among the many things he told us concerning the acts of the Piedmontese Government is the following. Hardly had the *Washington* left Genoa than CAVOUR sent dispatches to PERSANO, Admiral of the Sardinian fleet in Palermo, to this effect: "Go to GARIBALDI—tell him that MAZZINI, MARIO and his wife are on board the *Washington*—beg him to arrest them at once, consign them to you, and do you send them back prisoners to Genoa."

To which GARIBALDI replied, "Does Signor CAVOUR take me for a *sbirro*? Does he think me capable of doing the dirty, cowardly acts done at Bologna? Tell him, with my compliments, that he is mistaken in his man." I myself heard him recount the story, and add, with a *naïveté* all his own, "Why, I have not even arrested LA FARINA, simply and solely because no arbitrary act shall stain my residence in Sicily." It so happens that MAZZINI was not on board the *Washington*, but had he been, he would have received the most cordial of welcomes. LA FARINA came here expecting to be placed at the head of the Government. GARIBALDI received him once, but displeased with his language, closed his doors against him; nevertheless, he is at his old tricks—*conspiracy*. He is persuading the people to overthrow the Ministry, hinting that they are opposed to the annexation with Piedmont. This is false. GARIBALDI is determined that King VICTOR shall be King of Sicily, but says, with great justice, "If, while we are weak, we insist on the annexation, France will demand Genoa and the Island of Sardinia in exchange. Wait till we have conquered Naples, till that army and navy is ours—then without saying 'By your leave,' to any one, we will, if the population desire, as we know they do, King VICTOR, we will proclaim him King, on the sole condition that he proceeds to the conquest of Rome and Venice, and thus to Italian unity." This is GARIBALDI'S programme, but as, sooner or later, he must leave Palermo for Messina, I believe LA FERINI will succeed in creating disorder and bring his faction to the top of the tree. As a man he is despised in Sicily, but as CAVOUR'S representative, with unlimited funds for bribery and corruption, he exercises no small power, and we shall see the result as we have seen it in the North.

I am writing at the Hospital—the new military hospital that we are founding in Palermo. As I work here 16 hours out of the 24, you may imagine that I have little time for corespondence. I have here five American sailors intrusted to my care by GARIBALDI, who, when Capt. PALMER first spoke to him, insisted that they should be lodged at the Palace, in the best suite of rooms; but the Captain consenting to their being sent to the Hospital, we are doing the best we can for them; and I hope, by the time their ship returns from Gaeta, that they will be fit to join it. It is our intention merely to organize the Hospital, and as soon as we have found honest and capable men to take charge of it, we shall join GARIBALDI wherever he may be. Dr. RISSARI, the head of the General's medical staff, is superintending the undertaking, and I hope we shall succeed. As for our poor Volunteers being cared for as they ought to be in any of the existing hospitals, the thing is out of the question; the filth, the stench, the thieving that prevails would of itself preclude their cure. Honest, capable men there are in Sicily, as elsewhere; the difficulty is to find them, as, disgusted by the place-hunters, who only look on a change of Government as a source of private gain, the good retire to their privacy, and it is very difficult to hunt them out.

If all GARIBALDI'S followers, whether Sicilian or otherwise, would imitate his Spartan simplicity, live as he lives, dress as he dresses, and work as he works, there might be a chance that the resources of the country would be applied to its civilization, to the construction of roads, the organization of educational institutions, all of which are totally wanting throughout Sicily. As it is, I fear already that there has been a deal of reckless expenditure, of which, in calmer times, the country will justly complain.

All this is chit-chat. I have commissioned a friend to write for you a complete history of the late events from the moment GARIBALDI arrived up to the present time, and if ever I get a quiet moment I will send you a series of letters in this line.

THE LATEST FROM SICILY.

The following are the latest telegraphic dispatches respecting affairs in Sicily:

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

Letters from Palermo to the 25th ult. state that the Councils had been convoked, and would prepare electoral lists. The universal suffrage of the people and the army would be taken on the question of the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. The communes were to indemnify the Deputies.

Orders have been given for the conversion of the greater part of the bells into cannon.

Advices from Palermo to the 28th ult. state that numerous arrests had taken place among the former functionaries, some of them being noble. Some of the people demanded that they should be shot.

Fresh massacres of the *sbirri* had taken place. GARIBALDI had sent some columns to reëstablish order in the interior of the island. The Ministry which he had formed was, however, unpopular.

Notwithstanding the dissensions between the towns and the villages, and the resistance offered to the levying of the imposts, the same ardor to drive the Neapolitans out of the island continued to prevail.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN NAPLES.

THE KING'S CONCESSIONS.

Naples (June 26) Correspondence of the London Times.

At length, after a terrible crisis, which has lasted since the 21st, the following decree has been published. At the Council of State, which was held last Thursday, there was a scene between the Count of AQUILA and the Count of TRANI, the former advocating liberal institutions, the latter resisting them. It appears that on Saturday Baron BRENIER was a long time at Portici, and that concessions were agreed upon. Intelligence to this effect was telegraphed to Paris, but during the night SEVERINO, Secretary of the King, wrote by His Majesty's order to the Count of AQUILA, saying that His Royal Highness need not trouble himself to return to Portici.

There was a great and general indignation among those who had been so deceived, for the announcement which I now give was to have appeared on Saturday night. On Sunday the Count of AQUILA telegraphed from Naples to Baron BRENIER, who was at Castellamare, and who returned immediately. There was a close and a long conference that night, and on Monday morning the Count was with BRENIER for six hours. The consequence is the following decree:

SOVEREIGN ACT.

Desiring to give to our most beloved subjects a mark of our Sovereign benevolence, we have determined to grant constitutional and representative institutions to our kingdom, in harmony with national and Italian principles so as to guarantee future security and prosperity, and to draw always closer the bonds which unite us to the people whom Providence has called us to govern. For this object we have arrived at the following determinations:

1. We grant a general amnesty for all political offenders up to this day.

2. We have charged the Commander, Don ANTONIO SPINELLI, with the formation of a new Ministry, who shall compile, in the shortest possible time, the articles of the statute on the basis of representative, Italian and national institutions.

3. An agreement will be established with the King of Sardinia for the common interests of the two crowns in Italy.

4. Our flag shall be from this day forward adorned with the national colors in vertical bands, preserving always in the arms of our dynasty in the centre.

5. As regards Sicily, we will grant it analogous representative institutions, such as to satisfy the wants of the island; and one of the Princes of our Royal House shall be our Viceroy.

PORTICI, June 25, 1860.

Writing from the Sovereign as have been these concessions, against his inclinations and convictions, if his Majesty can be said to have any, and known as all these facts are, the decree has been received, up to the hour at which I am writing, with the greatest indifference. People read it on the walls and pass on. I have not heard one cry of pleasure raised, but I have heard official people say "Too late! What a pity that it was not given six months ago." It is the concession of one with his back to the wall, and who may hereafter say, as FERDINAND II. said, that he yielded on compulsion, and it was not binding.

An order has been given for the immediate release of the political prisoners in Santa Maria Apparente, and a steamer, hired by their friends, goes over to Capri to-day to bring back the victims of a long and cruel persecution.

HOW THE CONCESSIONS WERE RECEIVED.

Naples, (June 25th.,) Correspondence of the Paris Presse.

On awakening this morning, at six o'clock, I was informed that a Constitution had been posted about the town. I dressed myself with all speed, and ran down into the street. The news was already circulating, but timidly and clandestinely, as if some surprise, provocation, or snare was apprehended. Might it not be an experiment of the police, who threw up this cake just to see how we should take it? or perhaps, an audacious trick of the Opposition, proclaiming an ironical statute of its own manufacture? People looked at each other, and passed on as if they had not heard of anything particular. However, at the corner of the Via Toledo, there was a single poster, calling the attention of the public. People scarcely ventured to look at it, and yet there were no *sbirri* to guard it. I went up to it and began to take a copy in my pocket-book. My boldness encouraged others: one individual stopped and looked at it over my shoulder, then others came, and I soon found myself surrounded by a crowd. One brave fellow read it aloud. Not a cry or an exclamation was heard: mistrust still prevailed. At noon the town was still cold, indifferent, every man occupied with his own affairs. Boys were running about offering copies of the proclamation for a penny each, but found very few customers. Before the bills stood groups of a few persons, not numerous enough to hinder the circulation. Alarmists spread the report (since confirmed) that quantities of bombs had been taken to St. Elmo the day before. The Government perhaps feared an excess of enthusiasm. It must soon have been satisfied that such apprehensions were groundless. The Count of SYRACUSE said to one of my friends, "They would not yield when I advised them, and now it is too late; they will fall all the same"—"only," observed a diplomatist to whom I repeated the Prince's remark, "they will fall from the *entresol* instead of from the first floor." In a word, we had concessions which ought to have pleased everybody—the people to whom they gave political liberty, and the Government whose existence they maintained—and yet everybody disapproved and regretted them—the Government, because they enfranchised the people; and the people, because they upheld the Government. Such was the real state of public feeling; general coldness and reciprocal distrust. I will now explain how this great change was brought about. You are aware of M. DE MARTINO'S return from Paris. The impressions he brought back greatly disturbed the young king. On the suggestion of Count D'AQUILA, who has been very active and very sincere in all this affair, the Council was convoked, the Constitution was discussed, and nine votes out of twelve were given for it. The three negative voters ought to be known to posterity; they were Gen. CARRACOSCA, M. TROYA, head of the Cabinet which interred King FERDINAND, and M. DE SCORZA, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. After these deliberations the Constitution was almost decided on. The king, then suffering from a bilious fever, which was by no means astonishing during such weather, sent for M. BRENIER, the Minister of France, on Saturday, and informed him that the Constitution was adopted, and might be announced to the Emperor. The five points of this morning's proclamation had been already resolved. The decision was irrevocable, and the Emperor was at once apprised of it. But the next day the King's indisposition had increased. He was unable to receive either the French Minister or Count D'AQUILA, his uncle; and as the latter insisted by telegraphic messages and personal visits, he was given to understand that the King was no longer inclined to receive his counsels. When informed of this refusal the French Legation immediately recalled Baron BRENIER from Castellamare by telegraph. An audience was firmly demanded and obtained. It took place in the King's bed-chamber, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. Its object was not to claim concessions for the Neapolitan people, but to demand the execution of a promise given. In this conference, which lasted three quarters of an hour, the King's hesitation was again surmounted, and the adverse influences which had so many times made him retrace his steps were attacked and resolutely overthrown. This version is not mine, but is given on the authority of the King himself, who related it exactly as above. The Count D'AQUILA and Count DE TRAPANI (who had joined the Constitutionalists of the royal family) were the next day (yesterday) recalled to the Court. The points granted no longer met with any but literary objections. The whole of yesterday and last night was devoted to drawing up the proclamation I have sent you, and it is certainly very well written.

POERIO ON NEAPOLITAN PERJURY.

In the Turin House of Deputies, on the 29th ult., after the discussion on the Loan Bill was closed, Baron POERIO, who had not thought of speaking, and was not prepared for it, was urged by his friends to address the House, and in a clear, manly, sonorous tone, by no means impaired by the ill health under which he has so long been laboring, and with a fluency and elegance of speech characteristic of the southern Italians, and seldom to be met with among their less gifted brethren of the North, said:

It was my intention to address a few questions to the Honorable President of the Council of Ministers respecting the late events in Naples as soon as I had collected sufficient information, but as my honorable friend Deputy MANCINI, in giving his opinion on the merits of the present question, has spoken at full length upon the subject, and as the Honorable Minister of the Interior has given an answer, with which I, taking into consideration the reserve suggested by present circumstances, declare myself highly satisfied, I may perhaps be allowed to associate myself to the wishes so elegantly expressed by my honorable friend, and to add a few plain words. No doubt the instinct of self-preservation urges Governments as well as individuals to those resolutions which at a first glance seem the most desperate. A drowning man, hopeless of any other escape, will, in the agency of death, cling to and catch at any object within his reach. I, therefore, can well understand that the Government of Naples, which up to this moment was always the most fierce and implacable foe to Italian nationality—that Government which, with the most costly obstinacy, persecuted the generous men who aspired to that common object, should now all at once change its language, and put forth words of independence, patriotism, and nationality, seeking the protection and refuge of this Government, and suing, at least, for its moral support. Gentlemen, I have often seen men laden with the most hideous crimes, when brought before the Court which is to try them, and unable to deny their offences, put forward words of compunction and repentance. Every Government, gentlemen, has its traditions, from which it cannot depart. We need no argument to be convinced of this truth. The traditions of the Neapolitan Government are hereditary perjury. The new King, almost to prove the legitimacy of his descent, is preparing to perjure himself; and, in order to qualify himself for the task of forswearing himself, he must first swear. It is with that view that he declares himself ready to swear constitutions and alliances. His object in proposing an alliance with the King's Government is obvious. He is only meditating the reconquest of Sicily. These are the old fox like wiles of the Neapolitan Government. As these have thrice availed them, they hope even now, from the same arts, to attain the same results. But, if these are very clearly the intentions of the Government of Naples, there is also no doubt but the Government of the King—of that King who for the last twelve years has held aloft the banner of Italian nationality, will never desert its post, never will associate itself with a faith-breaking Government, a Government by the nature of its very institutions an implacable foe to Italian regeneration. I therefore trust that the King's Ministers, following up that national Italian policy which they have so nobly pursued heretofore, will never press the hand of that Government which has so long combatted our independence, waging against us that secret subterranean war which is very often so much more injurious than an open war. As I am intimately convinced that the King's Government will fulfil this sacred duty, a duty imposed upon them by all their foregoing policy and by the future of Italy, as a member of this Parliament, whereon rest the hopes of Italy, I declare that I give my full assent to this Bill, being certain that all the means entrusted to the Government by the vote of the representatives of the nation will always be employed for the increase of the public prosperity and for the future welfare of Italy. ('Bravo! Bravo!' loud applause.)

THE LATEST FROM NAPLES.

The following are the latest telegraphic dispatches received up to the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*:

NAPLES, Monday, July 2.

The fundamental point of the programme of Commander SPINELLI is the formation of an Italian Confederation, as recommended by the Emperor of the French. This Confederation is to be essentially of a defensive character, and the independence of every State to be maintained, although national unity may be favored.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 3.

It is asserted that Baron TALLEYRAND has been instructed by his Government to insist that Count CAVOUR should give due consideration to the overtures of the King of Naples, and the more so, as these overtures were counseled by France.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, July 3.

According to advices from Naples to the 30th ult., assemblages of the population commenced on the evening of the 26th ult. The populace shouted "GARIBALDI for ever!" "Annexation for ever!" "Death to the police!" The following day a panic took place, the police were maltreated, and disappeared as soon as the same cries were raised by the populace.

The King had twice sent Signor AQUILA to Baron BRENIER, and had promised to make a strict investigation.

On the 28th ult. all the police stations were pillaged in open day; forty of the agents were surprised, and either killed or wounded. The archives were burnt. The spoils were carried about in triumph by the populace.

The King had arrived at Naples, and had ordered the immediate formation of a National Guard.

The *Official Journal* praised the calm attitude of the majority of the population.

The Advocate Romano had been appointed Prefect of Police.

A proclamation had been issued prohibiting seditious shouts, and recommending the military to disperse assemblages of the population with moderation.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN ROME.

The following telegrams are from the London *Times*:

ROME, (*vid* Marseilles,) June 30.

The fermentation here has been increasing since the agitation commenced at Naples, and Gen. LAMORICIERE is hastening to return to Rome.

July 2.

The Pope has visited the fortifications of Civita Vecchia.

MARSEILLES, July 3.

Letters have arrived from Rome, all asserting that a crisis was imminent, and that the attitude of parties towards each other was provocative of a collision.

GERMANY.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Translated from the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung.

What LOUIS NAPOLEON did intend at Baden, what he came for, what he was sowing there for an ultimate harvest, all this, we apprehend, even the most initiated do not know. And for Germany, it is, after all, of no importance, if the German Governments and the nation are only conscious of what is necessary for their own security. For who can doubt yet at present, that *his* plans in regard to Germany are imposed on him by tradition and the position he occupies are the objects of his life—the renewal of the old policy of conquest at the cost of Germany, which the old NAPOLEON initiated? It may be that it does not suit LOUIS NAPOLEON, *as yet*, to quarrel with Germany; it may be that at present his interest merely requires to make Germany powerless, to lull her into security, and to break up a possible coalition for the common protection against his plans. It is possible that he intends to cover his position in Italy and Turkey from any attack of Germany. It is furthermore not only probable, but sure, that it is absolutely necessary for him to bring the *l'empire c'est la paix* into play again at the present moment, for he needs a large loan, and French industry has been plunged into great distress by the insecure state of peace, and the exportation to Germany especially has suffered severely by the threatening danger of war. But even if all these reasons—for who would trust *his* policy for 24 hours, or guarantee that plans diametrically opposite may not be hid by them?—should induce him not to overrun Germany with war within the next times, it would still be more than *naïve* to doubt that this war had been but postponed for a time. In the same degree as the origin of his power is repudiated by our sense of justice, and his despotism is at war with all the better emotions of the French people, does NAPOLEON find himself compelled to busy the French people outside of his realm, to awaken and satisfy desires for wars and conquests. For these, however, the geographically nearest territories are Germany and the lands on the mouth of the streams emptying into the North Sea. We will, therefore, surely have a war about the Rhine Provinces; and this war is but a question of time. If any one doubts it yet, we beg him to cast an eye on the continued preparations for war in the camp of Chalons, right opposite Germany, and to observe the daily increasing agitation within France for the vindication of the Rhine provinces. What the denials of such an agitation are worth,—which under the present laws of the Press could not appear in the French papers at all, without the knowledge of the Government—the last years have too well proved. France had then made no preparations for a war with Austria, no, *none at all*.

Under these circumstances France now offers us—a treaty of commerce! Since even official papers have notified us, that a French note had been communicated to Prussia, desiring to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, the fact can no longer be doubted. Indeed what could there be, more favorable to France, more disastrous to Germany! Let us first review the general position.

The insecurity, which the doings of Napoleonism have cast over all Europe, but especially over Germany and Austria, has already dealt a severe blow to German manufactures and commerce, and does daily so still more. Ask the silk manufacturers on the Rhine, the cotton weavers, the calico printers, the machine factories, (there barometers of manufacture) and ask all other manufacturers, how many of their laborers are out of employment, or work only half the time. And why?

The exportation to North America has been stopped already for some time, but the consumption in Europe suffers deeply from the insecurity of all affairs, owing to the Proteus of Bonopartistic policy. All agree unanimously—the home consumption of the Zollverein is the only thing that saves us yet.

And now let the gates be opened, by a treaty of commerce, to French manufactures, still more deeply suffering on their extensive field of industry under the danger of war, which menaces Europe through NAPOLEON—what a horrible blow will this be to German manufactures! For here we have to take another fact into consideration, of the highest importance in our calculation. France holds the sceptre of fashion; everything, therefore, coming from Paris, is in favor with the public.

It would be more than stupidity, indeed, if Germany were to help her neighbor, menacing her with a war of life and death, out of the misfortune into which she has plunged herself, were to save the evident enemy of her prosperity at the expense of her own heart's blood. Indeed, it would be wrong for the Zollverein to conclude a treaty of commerce with France for a whole number of reasons.

The time for concluding treaties of commerce between European Great Powers (and in a commercial point of view the Zollverein may be considered one of these) ought in fact to have passed away; for each Great Power is surest to govern its system of duties, with exclusive regard to the welfare of its subjects, from whatever part of the State they may be or—whatever business they are engaged in, when acting alone, while commercial treaties generally sacrifice the interests of one portion of the people for the benefit of the other portion. In a Great Power, which is a unit, they may be less dangerous, because there the Government is uninterested in preventing this, but in a collection of States, like the Zollverein, it is above all important, to regulate the tariff only by legislation and not by a treaty of commerce, for in such a confederation of States the suffering of one State is not balanced by the prosperity of another. This induced France, in former times, when she was negotiating with the Zollvereins for a commercial treaty, to offer concessions to German navigation in consideration of the loss which German manufacturers would suffer from being deprived of the protective duty of the Zollverein. But aside from this all, the Zollverein has the most sufficient reasons for entering into no commercial treaty with France. France has excluded us for eighty years from her market by prohibitive or high tariffs, and built up her manufacturing interests by this system and at our expense.

The Zollverein, on the contrary, adopted at its commencement a very moderate tariff. Between states of systems so different, no commercial treaty is possible; for the State with a high tariff would have to relinquish its whole system, in order to be placed on a footing of equality with the other. Now, France has, indeed, in her commercial treaty with England, abolished her prohibition on British products, and promised to levy instead, a duty of 30, and later of 25 per cent. upon them. But firstly, France can now no longer keep up her prohibitions for a third nation at any rate, and her relinquishment of it is therefore not worth a compensation, (as has been proved lately in an excellent review of this subject in the *Prussian Handelsarchiv*;) and secondly, her duties of 30 and 25 per cent. are still so high that there is no use of talking about a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein. France intends only to regulate now as before, her duties in accordance with her own interests; the Government would find it impossible to withstand the opposition of the French manufacturers, if it were to lower the rate of duties so much, as the Zollverein would have to require, if he did not intend to give the lion's share to France and to relinquish the liberty to regulate his own duties for a mere nothing. But the Zollverein is deeply interested in not damaging by such a treaty the highest commercial and political interests of the country—the manufacturers, and through them agriculture and trade. For, let it not be forgotten, that our interior manufactures are absolutely necessary to give employment to the superfluous laborers of our country—population to furnish consumers to agriculture, and the trade with buyers of raw materials and goods of every description, and the State with a heavy sum in the shape of duties. It is, therefore, not France—our most advanced rival in manufactures and eventual political enemy—to whom we must offer a free invasion of our wealth by a treaty of commerce, which we can only conclude with unfavorable conditions to ourselves. The natural extension of our commercial connections lies in another direction; in Austria with her 35,000,000 of inhabitants; closer allied to her, we have to march forward to become a power of an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing population of 70,000,000! Even this great future alone ought to prevent us from allying ourselves to France by a commercial treaty. The Government of the Zollverein must remain firm in German hands. It is scarcely necessary for us to warn of concluding the commercial treaty as a political concession. A firm and tender care for the interests of their own nation, and a powerful defence of Germany against any foreign assumption, is of course the only right and sure policy of the Zollverein. Let Germany, on every occasion, stand firm and independent, and she will have nothing to fear. Bonapartism injures us already, through the continual insecurity which disturbs all commerce and industry, and the endless and ruinous expenses which our nation has to undergo in making continual preparations for war. May he not also succeed in drinking out of our very lips blood by a treaty, and thus gain further strength and resources, to be used against Germany?

UNION OF GERMANY.

From the Vienna Correspondence of the Ami de la Religion.

Events of the greatest importance are about to transpire in Germany. It has been remarked, that numerous meetings of all Arch Dukes have been held in Schönbrunn. Many commentaries have been attached to these gatherings, some of which turn out at present to be well-founded. I think I may inform you semi-officially that *an understanding with Prussia and a union of Germany is progressing rapidly*. It is even reported that the preliminary acts were signed by Austria and Prussia two weeks ago. Austria has recognized how her position is daily becoming more dangerous, and what a serious blow the late events in Naples are inflicting upon her policy. In one point Prussia was firm, and in this Austria was compelled to acquiesce. I allude to the guarantees of Austria's possessions in Italy. After a long consultation, the Cabinet of Vienna has become convinced that Prussia never could undertake such a guarantee, but that an agreement would nevertheless be possible. I believe Austria has made a provision for the special case, if Venetia should be attacked. She would then furnish but a smaller supply of troops to the army of the Confederacy. The Austrian Cabinet states that no more than 200,000 men are necessary to defend Venetia.

LATEST NEWS BY THE VANDERBILT.

LIVERPOOL, Wenesday, July 4—P. M.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec *vid* Londonderry, arrived here this forenoon.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, July 4.

The *Courier de Marseilles* states that a skirmish took place on the 30th ult., near Messina, between some detachments of Garibaldians and a portion of the Royal troops.

GENOA, Wednesday, July 4, *vid* Marseilles.

Advices from Palermo state that a new Ministry had been appointed in Sicily by GARIBALDI, as follows: Foreign Affairs, Signor NATOLIE; Interior, Signor DAITA; War, Signor ORSINI; Public

CITY AND SUBURBAN TRAFFIC IN LONDON.

Twenty Million Dollars for three Works—Seventy Millions Involved—Outline of the Improvements Constructing and in Contemplation—Engineering Gossip—Suspension Bridge Subscribed for at a Dinner Party—Four Mile Railway Tunnel under London—Thames Tunnel to be Used—Locomotives without Fireboxes—Thames Railway Bridges, etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 8, 1860.

The almost fabulous sums expended by Londoners in facilitating and cheapening city and suburban passenger traffic, have already been referred to by the TIMES in connection with schemes for quickening our own means of getting to and down town. If the paying enterprises already accomplished in London—if eleven miles of brick railway viaduct over the housetops, costing a million and a half dollars a mile, having paid a fair interest in the accommodation of a limited portion of the traffic of a city only three times as large as our own—if the commercial results of this expenditure go to show that similar and proportionate facilities would pay in New-York, where, let it be remembered, *one quarter of the money* expended on a central viaduct, from the Park to the upper part of the island, would open *the whole* city to the quickest steam communication with the three railways terminating there and with the whole adjacent and intervening country,—in short, if the success of such costly works in London, under the disadvantage of limited traffic and sharp competition go in any manner to show that a less costly work, carrying a necessarily greater traffic, without possible competition, would pay in New-York, the question arises, what would *not* pay—what expenditure is *not* precedented in view of the twenty and a half millions of dollars at this moment involved in works already completing, or in process, in London, for still further facilitating city and suburban passenger traffic?

The three works involving this sum may be readily traced on a map of London; the following details cannot fail to be of interest to your readers.

First—The railway from London Bridge Station, on the South side of the Thames, over the houses and across that River to Charing-Cross, 1½ miles. The Southeastern, London, Brighton and South Coast, and London, Chatham and Dover (formerly East Kent) Railways, and their numerous branches, with all the continental and Crystal Palace traffic, and a tremendous watering-place and suburban traffic, terminate at London Bridge. Charing-Cross is a centre in London; near the Parliament houses, at the end of the Strand, and the virtual terminus of those great distributing avenues, Regent-street, Piccadilly, &c. These two great centres are now connected by a long and comparatively narrow line of streets, the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside and King William-street and London Bridge, wherein the tremendous overgrown traffic drags with slow pace in the perpetual peril of stagnation, blockade and overflow. The boats on the Thames, indeed, relieve these encumbered streets, but getting to and from them is slow and disagreeable business, while traveling on this great sewer, in the Summer months, is intolerable. The whole internal communication of the city will therefore be modified by this improvement. Northumberland House, the city residence of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, on the Strand, a dingy, but somewhat imposing structure, of 200 years' standing, occupies the proposed site of the Charing Cross station, and will be removed. The Hungleford Suspension Foot Bridge, now crossing the Thames partly in the line of the new railroad bridge, will also be removed. There is some interesting gossip about this structure. The late Mr. BRUNEL was once dining with a party of nabobs, one of whom suggested, over the wine, the want of such a structure. Mr. BRUNEL at once made an estimate, £80,000, and the money was then and there subscribed, and Mr. BRUNEL appointed Engineer. It may be unnecessary to say, in view of the last named fact, that the cost of the work was £110,000. The bridge is remarkable as having the largest span of any suspension bridge in Great Britain,—670 feet main span, and two side spans. The cables are ains of bars, and not wire, as in the Niagara ge. Some years since Mr. BRUNEL was appointed to put a suspension bridge over the Avon at Clifton. When the first stone was laid the direction had a big dinner; when the second stone was laid (so runs the story) they had another, and they had a good many more, till at last the towers were completed. The cables and bridge, however, have not been seen—I am wrong—they are seen here in London every day, for a company is already formed who will take the cables, etc., of the old Hungteford bridge, when that structure is removed, and with them complete the Clifton bridge. The span of this latter work will be 703 feet, and its distance above the water 230 feet, or as high as the little look-out windows in the spire of Trinity Church.

The projector of this Charing Cross railway, is Dr. SAMUEL SMILES, Secretary of the South-Eastern railway, and author of the celebrated life of GEORGE STEPHENSON. The work is undertaken under the auspices of the South-Eastern Railway Company. Mr. JOHN HAWKSHAW, is Engineer. The bridge over the Thames will be built on cast-iron screw piles, the spans being only fifty feet. The trains are to run every fifteen minutes, and the fare to London Bridge to be six cents. The cost of the work will not fall short of six millions of dollars, although £1,035,000 is the estimated cost.

Second—The Brighton Road, also coming in at London Bridge, have opposed this measure, and are now executing a still larger work which will be more to its peculiar advantage, and of immense importance to the west part of London. This Company now carry all the Crystal Palace traffic to and from Sydenham, seven miles south of London. Till within a short time, the only way to reach the Palace was *vid* London Bridge. They have now constructed a new line, intersective with their main line at the Crystal Palace and entering London on the south side of the river only, a mile and a half above the proposed Charing Cross bridge at Battersea. They have now nearly completed a splendid bridge, the first railroad bridge across the Thames at or near London, thus bringing their main line, as well as the Palace line, direct in the heart of the West End, near the Houses of Parliament—the best part of London. This bridge has four *wrought iron arch* spans of 175 feet each, besides several side spans, and will be a very elegant structure. Mr. JOHN FOWLER is engineer. This whole work, with the extension on each side of the Thames, and the West End Station, will have cost very nearly ten millions of dollars.

Third.—The Metropolitan (subterranean) Railway. The Great Western, entering the extreme West End, have long been desirous of penetrating the heart of the city. So the City Solicitor projected the Metropolitan Railway, to accomplish that end, but especially for the purposes of city traffic. It starts from Paddington, the Great Western terminus, and runs *four miles under ground*, below the new road (see map) and thence overground to Farringdon-street near the city proper—perhaps the most central part of all this one hundred and twenty-one square miles of houses—where will be a splendid and truly monstrous metropolitan station. This will bring the chief residential part of London and all the Great Western and much of the Great Northern traffic to within say one and a quarter miles east of Charing Cross, three-quarters of a mile west of the Bank, and a mile west of London Bridge. The underground portion will be furnished with staircases and frequent stations at the street corners. The estimated cost of the work is $4,500,000, of which the City Corporation have subscribed $1,000,000 and the Great Western Railway $875,000. The Great Northern Railway were expected to subscribe the latter sum, but did not subscribe anything, which made a great talk and immense dissatisfaction. Mr. JOHN FOWLER is also engineer of this work. How to work this subterranean line is not yet determined, singularly enough. Ordinary locomotives are of course inadmissible, not because they would make any smoke with raw coal properly used, and they could make none with coke, but because the carbonic acid gas, and the sulphurous gases from any mineral fuel would in a four-mile run be an intolerable nuisance. The old Parsey air locomotive has been suggested. But there is now some probability that locomotives *without fire-boxes*, water at a high heat and pressure being supplied at the ends of the tunnel, will be successful. Recent experiments show that boiling water, if the vessel is as thoroughly protected as it can be on locomotives, by clothing the boiler, will retain its heat for a very long time.

Water makes steam under the atmospheric pressure at 212 degrees, but it requires some 330 degrees to make steam under 100 pounds pressure, so that the hot water under, say 100 pounds original pressure, would gradually fly into steam as the pressure was reduced, till, if necessary, a quarter of it would have evaporated, no new heat being applied. If this plan will work on a four mile route, it may be valuable for City cars and steam carriages. The condensation of the steam, however, a is more important consideration in open streets.

Such are the three grand schemes already begun—one of which, the West End scheme, is nearly completed—chiefly for accommodating the city and suburban traffic of a part of London. But I have not begun to tell about the money yet to be devoted to the same object—about the other schemes already matured and most likely to be soon prosecuted. The twenty millions of dollars now invested in the enterprises described involve but one branch of the subject. Let me briefly mention some of the plans for connecting the radial railways from the world's centre, as well as for facilitating its local business.

The London, Chatham and Dover line, before mentioned, a rival of the Southeastern, with which line its consolidation cannot be accomplished, after many trials—the shortest and best line to Dover, and thence to the Continent, occupying the very route chosen by JULIUS CÆSAR and WELLINGTON and their armies—proposes to cross the Thames, at a great height, below Blackfriar's Bridge, and pass thence over the houses, in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the metropolitan station before mentioned in Farringdon-street, thus connecting the West of England and Wales directly with the East and Southeast.

The Great Western Railway proposes also to extend its line from Paddington to the new West-End station before alluded to, where it will connect directly to the Crystal Palace, and Brighton and the Southeast.

There is a line of railway nearly around London. The North London and the West London lines, of which the latter only has been an unprofitable concern; indeed, Mr. PUNCH declaring that nobody owned it, took formal possession, and it is now called Punch's Railway. This Company proposes to bridge the Thames, and join the Brighton line just mentioned.

The Great Northern contemplates extending its road from King's Cross (see map of London) to near the bank, over the houses, of course.

It is further seriously contemplated to drain the Regent's Canal, extending from Paddington on the west, around the north of London, and to the Thames three miles below the bank, and in its bed to put a railway, a branch of which shall occupy the Thames tunnel, and make it profitable at last, thus joining with the South Eastern lines.

A grand metropolitan station for all the railways is also proposed, to occupy the whole of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

It is not probable that all these works will be carried out as proposed, but, that some thirty or forty millions of dollars will be spent for the purposes named, is altogether likely.

Here, then, together with the viaducts already built, the bridges and viaducts constructing, and those likely to be constructed, are nearly seventy millions of dollars, chiefly for the purpose of accommodating the city traffic of London. And yet, New-Yorkers are seized with horror at the mention of three or four millions for *one* work, which, by reason of the natural position of that City, would better accommodate it than do all these accommodate London. There are a few more expensive matters going on here, but seventy millions at a time will suffice, and I must defer their mention for another letter. TUBAL CAIN.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

A NEW USE FOR THE MAGNET—A PHYSIOLOGIC DISCOVERY—JACOBI ON A NEW PLANETARY FORCE—STUDIES ON INSANITY—MILITARY PHOTOGRAPHY—A NEW MOTIVE POWER—INTERESTING TO SMOKERS—THE CHEMISTRY OF DIAMONDS.

—A Parisian physician has been making successful use of the magnet in discovering foreign substances, such as shell-splinters, fragments of needles, etc., in the organs of the body. He hangs the magnet on a string, and on its becoming immobile, he brings one of the poles near the region where he supposes the foreign body may be lodged; the deviation or immobility of the magnet confirms or destroys his suspicion. In this way he was able to point out the precise locality in the left fore-arm of a voltigeur where a shell-splinter had lodged, and which produced a serious œdema of the whole member, lasting for over ten months; but in four days after the extraction of the foreign substance by this means, he was quite cured.

—Twenty years ago, FLOURENS, who fills the place formerly occupied by CUVIER, as Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, made some striking researches on the coloration of the bones of certain animals in consequence of the food given them. After having made numerous experiments on pigeons, he has recently been repeating them on mamals, and they have revealed to him a fact as new as it is remarkable. He mixed madder with the food given to a sow: after the gestation of the animal, it was remarked that the teeth of the young were red. But what is still more curious, this coloring was observed in the fœtus, teeth, tibias, etc., being red! The mother communicates with the fœtus by the blood: the blood of the mother, therefore, colors the fœtus. This discovery, says M. FLOURENS, gives him reason to believe that a new line of physiologic research has thus been opened up.

—JACOBI, of St. Petersburgh, well-known to the scientific world for his fine researches on light and magnetism, has recently thrown out some remarkable ideas on the necessity of introducing into calculations of the planetary system a new force besides gravitation—namely, *induction*. The numerous practical applications of the remarkable force, electro-magnetism, he says, have rather pushed out of sight the vast importance of the discovery in a purely scientific point of view; and observes that he has no scruple in placing it by the side of gravitation as a force in celestial mechanics. Here are a few of the most intelligible links in his chain of reasoning: all bodies are magnetic to a greater or less degree; the earth is a vast magnet, and it is doubtless the same with other planets and their satellites, and even with the sun himself. Now it is a general law, and also a fact proved by every day experience, that when two bodies both permeated by magnetic currents approach or recede from each other, their approach or their recession generates contrary currents of induction. And it is these currents of induction, with their consecutive and perturbative attractions or repulsions, that he proposes to introduce into the explanation of the phenomena of celestial mechanics.

—Psychology is a science of modern growth, and madness a disease which only now begins to be studied. Fifty years since, it ranked not as a disease, but as a crime; it was not cured, but punished. Modern cerebral investigations, however, have shown that this is all wrong, and a treatment has been devised which robs insanity of its most repulsive and odious characters, and is a significant manifestation of the great advance of modern times in the sentiment of humanity. The sound of the whip and the clank of fetters have ceased to be the familiar music of iron-barred bastilles called lunatic asylums, and insanity is now no more incurable than half the physical diseases that afflict mankind. This change has been brought about by the humane labors and the genius of PINEL and his followers, of whom Dr. FORBES WINSLOW editor of the London *Journal of Psychologic Medicine*, is the most illustrious. He has just published a work on *Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind*, which promises to lay the foundation of a new series of observations on the origin and progress of insanity in the human organization. He seeks here to trace the steps by which cerebral disease advances from its first dawn until the time when the lurid light of insanity shines out with a horrible and unmistakable glare, before which the torch of reason pales and is extinguished. This is an inquiry of the utmost interest to humanity and of the highest importance to justice; it is one which medicine must make it her duty minutely to pursue. Dr. WINSLOW has a remarkable chapter on the prodigious prevalence of latent insanity, in which he shows that this type of morbid mental disorder exists to a frightful extent in real life, and is on the increase! Latent alienation may coexist with great talent, high attainments and active general philanthropy. It is not generally known that HOWARD, the great prison reformer, was an example of this disorder. In his own house he was a tyrant; his cruel treatment caused the death of his wife, and for years he did penance before her picture, and his only son became a lunatic in consequence of his brutal ill-usage.

It is well known how powerful an auxiliary astronomy has found in the photographic art. It seems it is going to prove of equal utility in its application to military purposes. An English savan has recently made this the subject of a lecture, in which he points out what vast service photography might be to a General commanding an army in the field. It could also be applied under difficult circumstances, such as a long and rapid journey, while photographs would do more to give a correct idea of any particular position than the most elaborate descriptions on foolscap. Of course the first necessity in relation to its application to military purposes is portability in the apparatus. To meet this, a form of camera has been invented which folds up and goes into a knapsack, while the chemicals are carried in boxes in a pack saddle.

—While on the subject of Photography we may mention that it is stated by some of our foreign contemporaries that M. TOUSSAINT, of Paris, has made the discovery of taking and fixing the natural colors on photographic pictures. The principal substances used are said to be oil of pink and chloride of gold. It is due to say, however, that we regard the alleged success as questionable in the extreme.

—M. ELIE DE BEAUMONT (*Comptes Revu de l'Académie*,) calls the attention of the French Academy to a variety of communications which he has received from divers points on the globe, which prove that volcanic phenomena and earthquakes have recently been in active manifestation. Among the places where they have shown themselves are St. Domingo, Jamaica, Nice and Italy. It is one of the most remarkable confirmations of the modern doctrine of universal change and motion, that Geology has shown that the very beds of granite which wall the world, and are the shell and encasement in which its huge rondure rests, are subject to perpetual perturbations, heaving and sinking in sublime and ceaseless flux.

—It appears from certain curious recent researches into the combustibility of tobacco that the leaf which burns best contains potash salts, while that which burns with most difficulty contains alcarious salts. From this fact it is concluded that by watering the plantations with the solution of a potash salt, it will be easy to obtain a tobacco of a perfect combustibility.

—It is calculated that the entire world of smokers and snuff-takers consume TWO MILLION TONS of tobacco annually, and this at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread-corn eaten in Great Britain! When we come to consider that the world contains at least ONE HUNDRED MILLION smokers, we shall have some idea of the vast effect this narcotic must have upon the industrial and mechanical pursuits of the human race.

—The price of aluminum, which in 1854 was $175 per pound, and two years ago was reduced to $25, is on the point of being still further lowered. An English manufacturer of chemical products is fitting up a factory to produce the metal at 36 shillings sterling, which, taking the lightness of the metal into consideration, would make the proportion of cost about $5 for articles in aluminum which in silver would cost $50.

—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences MM. DEVILLE and DEBSEK exhibited two ingots of platinum weighing together a little over 55 pounds, which had been melted in the same furnace, and run into an ingot mold of forged iron. The authors announce that platinum may be melted in any quantity, and once melted it behaves precisely like gold or silver, requiring exactly the same precautions as in casting the precious metals. They also exhibited a platinum cog-wheel, cast in an ordinary sand mold, in the same way as the other metals, thus giving a new proof of the possibility of giving platinum all the forms that may be desired, by their process.

—M. LENOIR has produced a simple and economical motor, which is particularly adapted to use on a small scale. It consists of a piston traveling in a cylinder, into either end of which is alternately forced a jet of ordinary gas from the mains, and atmospheric air, the gas entering into the mixture in the proportion of from two to five per cent. This is set on fire by a spark from a little Ruhmkorff machine. The invention is in reality a caloric engine worked by gas. It is worked at an expense of two cents per hour per horse-power. It is probable, however, that this is simply a variation of the ignition engine exhibited at the Crystal Palace, New-York.

—Two French chemists suggest, in the *Cosmos*, a new method of obtaining gases in their liquid state, which consists in hastening the evaporation of certain liquids by the introduction of a minutely divided current of air. They also prove that at very low temperatures chemical combinations do not take place. The Abbé MOIGNO recommends the authors to ascertain at once whether or not carbon is soluble in carbonic acid as sulphur is in sulphide of carbon. A German philosopher has said that it is, and is occupying himself with the search for diamonds in that direction.

—RAMMELSBERG'S Hand-book of Mineral Chemistry, (*Handbuch der Mineral Chemie*: Leipzig. ENGELMANN,) has attracted a great deal of notice in the circle for which it is designed, and is by this time in the hands of most students of mineral chemistry. But its merits are of too purely technical a character to be exhibited in any space we could afford.

The Bay of Fundy and its Tides.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am desirous of visiting some place near the Bay of Fundy, where I can spend a few days and view the Tides which rise there with such rapidity.

I have in vain sought this information from Guide Books, &c., and as a last resort, appeal, as a matter of course to the Editor of "my paper."

Will the *New-York Times* enlighten and oblige, respectfully, C. A. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

[The City of St. John, (New-Brunswick,) is perhaps the most eligible locality for observing the phenomena to which our correspondent alludes. It is accessible by steamers which leave Boston every Monday and Thursday; or by the Cunard Steamers from Boston, stopping at Halifax, and thence by Railroad, 135 miles, to St. John. In the harbor of St. John, the Bay is thirty-six miles wide, and the extraordinary rise and fall of the Tides at that point furnish one of the principal attractions of the place. In fact, there is little else to attract visitors. The rapidity of the Tide is so great, that "C. A. S." must look well to his footnoid, and have a care that he does not approach the beach too nearly. ED. TIMES.]

Palmer, the sculptor, has just completed a bust of Alexander Hamilton for Hon. Hamilton Fish of this City. Dr. Mott states that the resemblance to its original is perfect.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The marriage registration question is one of such importance that I shall make no apology for calling the attention of your readers to it once more. How important it is, all legal gentlemen who have had to do with title searches, marriage settlements, and all that branch of the profession known as conveyancing, can bear me witness.

One of your clerical correspondents suggests that we should adopt (as some of the Southwestern States have done) the French system, according to which the State, viewing marriage as a purely civil contract, recognizes no marriage as valid unless civilly registered, and attaches no legal weight whatever to the religious ceremony.

Such an arrangement would doubtless obviate much confusion and possibility of wrong. We should, however, perhaps be too sanguine in assuming it to be altogether unobjectionable, especially as applied to our meridian.

So long as what may be called the general traditional sentiment of the Christian world prevails—that is to say, the idea that *union by a clergyman* constitutes the principal foundation of matrimony—ignorant women will be exposed to danger by an enactment which invalidates solely clerical marriages for legal purposes.

A strong instance of this occurred during the first years of the present French occupation of Rome. Numbers of the French soldiers were clerically married to Italian women, whom, when tired of, they repudiated, under the plea that their marriages not having been civilly registered, were no marriages according to French law. Hundreds of women had been thus deluded before the authorities on both sides found out the system and put a stop to it. Such was the account given me by a French officer of rank, who had no motive for misrepresentation.

Of course, no imposition on so large a scale could occur here, except in very hypothetical cases, such as a second occupation of Mexico by our troops; still many women might possibly be so deceived, especially foreigners, during the first few years of the proposed change.

There may also be room to doubt whether the unlegalizing, so to speak, of merely clerical marriages would be palatable to the religious taste of our community. The example of the French, who are the most irreligious (or, if you prefer Mr. BUCKLE'S way of putting it, the least superstitious) people in the world, is not sufficient warrant for us. With regard to that of some Southwestern States, it must be remembered that their legal notions differ in many points from ours, as is shown by their preference of the civil law (through French or Spanish sources) over the common law, which forms the basis of our Northern jurisprudence.

It still seems to me, therefore, that the *principle* of the law of '53 (whatever be the propriety or efficiency of all its details) is a correct one. Nor is it novel; it prevails, and has been found to work well in several European countries. It certainly is open to the objection of imposing a little extra trouble upon clergymen; but when we consider that they are usually paid, and often liberally paid for performing neither an onerous nor a disagreeable duty, we may reasonably doubt whether the slight additional trouble is an appreciable grievance.

I do not pretend to reject your clerical correspondent's proposition, but only to suggest some reasons why we should not hasten to admit it as an infallible panacea. SOCRATES held (according to PLATO'S representation of him) that the best way of arriving at the truth on any question, was to begin by fully stating all the doubts and difficulties connected with it. But whatever view you or your readers, or the best informed of them may take of the subject, there is one theory against which I must positively protest in behalf of truth and humanity—the sham sentimental ground lately assumed by the *Metropolitan Record*.

It would be hard to find a more false and pernicious principle than one which favors violators of the laws of morality at the expense of all law. Neither moralists nor legislators have usually upheld the doctrine that sinners are to be regarded with peculiar favor; but we are now told that their sensibilities should be protected to the detriment of innocent parties' rights.

Thus the *Metropolitan* considers the virtual postdating of a child's birth as not merely a permissible but actually a commendable proceeding, one which it would be highly improper to interfere with. Now, it does not require much legal knowledge to be aware that there are many cases in which the difference of a person's dying the day *before* or the day *after* his majority may change the whole course of a succession.

In the case of marriages, the evil is still more striking. The secret unions patronized by the *Metropolitan* are exactly those which make the most trouble afterwards. A lives with B, having left his own wife in another country. By-and-bye his wife dies; he then marries B, but secretly, for fear of Mrs. Grundy. Some sixty years afterwards the witnesses of the marriage are dead, the record is lost, (or was never made,) the marriage cannot be proved and the children of A and B's legitimate issue lose their rights. This case recently fell under my own observation; doubtless many of your readers could furnish analogous ones from theirs.

(Bear in mind that whenever the state of concubinage has once been established, all the burden of proof of a subsequent secret marriage is thrown upon the claimants under it.)

Now I have no wish to be uncharitable to any human frailty, but certainly transgressors are not entitled to peculiar privileges by virtue of transgression. The rights of their innocent and legitimate posterity are of more importance to society than their own sensibilities.

But a still more important question lies behind this. Were your readers asked what they supposed to be the real motive that inspired the *Metropolitan's* theory, many of them would probably answer that it was only another instance of the false morality of the Romish Church, which allows evil to be committed for the chance of obtaining good. But the true reason is deeper and darker.

The monopoly by one person of another's crimes or vices gives the former a tremendous power over the latter. Herein lies the secret of this tender solicitude—this volunteer defiance of prison and scaffold. The Church of Rome wishes to protect its "fair penitents" and their accomplices from the reproaches of the world, in order that it may get them well under its own thumb—a pretty broad and heavy one. How it has used and still uses that power we all know. It is the old story of the Priest and the Family over again.

And therefore, Sir, whatever be the decision of the public respecting the law of '53, whether it ought to be enforced or superseded, I solemnly protest, not in the heat of the moment, but after serious and mature reflection, against the principle advocated by the *Metropolitan Record*, as calculated to inflict a vital injury upon society, and tending to establish an *imperium in imperio* of the very worst kind.

Your ob't serv't, C. A. BRISTED.

Views of a Medical Journal—The Doctors and the Law.

From the Medical Gazette.

The act of our State Legislature to provide for the accurate and full return of births, marriages and deaths, though well meant, has been so bunglingly constructed, that our City Inspector finds himself at his wit's end to attain under it anything like an approximation to either accuracy or fullness, so that his aggregate returns are sadly imperfect.

We see that Archbishop HUGHES refuses to make the monthly report called for in the law, and assigns reasons for his declinature to report his marriages. For this he is roundly berated by the public Press, and even threatened with legal prosecution for the amount of the fine of $50 for every marriage not reported.

But our flippant editors who pitch into the Archbishop are oblivious to the fact that there are two sides to that question, and we predict that the first attempt to enforce the fine will be resisted and defeated by any honest jury; and we shall be slow to believe that any competent judge will allow the penalty of this anomalous law to be inflicted for a technical offence, prompted by honor and conscience, and in which justification can be shown. Such jurisprudence, it can readily be seen, would be *contra bones mores*, apart from the unconstitutionality of coercing perjury by compelling the disclosure of facts only revealed under the seal of the confessional.

It is wholly a mistake to suppose that the Archbishop and his clergy are alone in refusing to report marriages under this act; and, indeed, it may be safe to suspect that less than half of the marriages in New-York are reported, even by the Protestant clergy. So that the object of the law in *this* regard is defeated.

But now is the law which requires a monthly report of births observed by the physicians and midwives of the city? Not a moiety of the physicians make any report at all. Some refuse because they are not paid for reporting, while the recording officer is paid. Others because they have neither time nor inclination to render gratuitous service to the State, whose laws refuse to discriminate them as a profession, by placing the whole herd of quacks on an equality with them. Still others, because the parents object to such reports being placed on file, and open to newspaper publication; while in many cases express contracts not to give publicity to births are entered into with the parties as a condition precedent to employment as accoucheurs; and this often for pecuniary and other reasons, involving nothing demoralizing whatever. This law is unconstitutional, because it "violates contracts." But, as the Hippocratean oath binds our profession not to reveal secrets made known to us strictly in the line of our profession, there are frequent cases of births at which we may be present and assisting, to report which would not only be moral perjury, but refined cruelty, inflicting irreparable injury upon innocent persons, and involving families in utter ruin. The common law prohibits physicians from testifying to any facts thus acquired in the practice of our profession, and protects us in refusing to report such births.

But our object is not to discuss the subject further than to show that there are two sides to the question, and that the present law ought to be *amended*—not enforced.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER RESORTS.

From Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, July 13, 1860.

This famous watering-place, so long shut out from public travel, has at length been thrown open by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and is destined to become the great resort of New-York pleasure-seekers. Heretofore the only access to the place has been by means of a long stage-coach ride from Freehold, or in the light-draught steamers which were forced to cross the bars in the Shrewsbury River only at high tide, thus causing them to leave New-York each day at a different hour. Few of your citizens who do not study your railroad column are aware that within a month the first section of the railroad to be built to Norfolk has been completed to this place. Leaving New-York in the magnificent steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, at 8 o'clock in the morning, or at 4 in the afternoon, from the foot of Park-place, you may enjoy a delicious sail of an hour and a quarter to Port Monmouth, a small place on the lower bay, lying midway between Sandy Hook and Keyport, in a direct line through the Narrows. Here a magnificent dock of nearly a mile in length reaches from the mainland across the shoal-water to the channel. This is the eastern terminus of a railroad little known to the public as yet, but which is certain to become one of the principal feeders of the great Metropolis. This dock is as yet unfinished, but the cars are waiting on it, and you are astonished to see a long train with two engines, and more astonished when you notice the crowd pressing from the boat to fill every car. Leaving the dock in a direct southerly course, you are struck with admiration at the beauty of the country, the comfort of its dwellings, and the fertility of the soil. To the south the line of Navesink hills falls off gently to the ocean, a beacon to home-bound vessels, whose green sides have caused as much delight to hundreds of thousands as the chalky cliffs of Old England. As the iron horse dashes snorting through the fine rich farms you catch glimpses of spires among the trees and residences of well-to-do people, and wonder that so near New-York so fine a country has as yet been a *terra incognita*. At Red Bank, a flourishing village on the right bank of the Shrewsbury River, which you cross on a high bridge, the train stops for a few minutes, and you wonder at the number of passengers who get out. But all along the banks of the river, entirely free from that scourge of the vicinity of New-York, fever and ague, are hundreds of quiet homes whose owners do business in New-York. The next stop is at Eatontown, a village of considerable size, whose name, we venture to say, is new to a vast majority of your readers. Hence, the railway makes a sharp turn, leaving the main line of the road, and five miles distant, due east, lies the noble shore from which I write. No one who has never visited Long Branch at all appreciates its character, or the beauty of the situation. The country, for miles around the "Branch," as the inhabitants call it, is naturally rich and productive, and reaches to the ocean, where it descends perpendicularly to the sands. Along the margin of this bank or plateau, for a mile or two, the hotels are ranged, some fourteen or fifteen in number. They are all of the same general style of architecture, being long, low wooden structures, with roomy piazzas at each story. A drive between the sea and the houses, on the top of the bank, extends several miles each way, and in the afternoon is filled with carriages, riders and pedestrians. The hotels are well kept and comfortable, some of them being lighted throughout with gas made upon the premises.

The opening of the railroad has caused many who were never here before to visit the place this Summer, and many business men now Summer here, attending to their affairs in New-York, which they reach either at 9 or 10 o'clock, according as they take the first or second line, and returning by the 4 o'clock train, which delivers them at 6 o'clock in the evening. The surf is strong but safe, and at the same hour of the day, one standing on the elevated plateau may see hundreds bathing as far as the eye reaches. There is no fever and ague here—no sunken marshes—no mosquitoes. The roads are quite hard and firm for driving, and take it all in all, there are few more delightful places than Long Branch. Great quantities of the TIMES are sold daily at five cents a copy, yet opposition seems in no degree to diminish the price.

J. L.

The Berkshire Hills.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Monday, July 9, 1860.

Let me at the outset distinctly and firmly disavow any intention of writing up the state of the crops in this vicinity. I dare say I might do so with great success, were I able, at a glance, to distinguish rye from wheat, or oats from barley. I may say, however, without compromising myself, that flour is drooping, owing wholly to the weight of the lance-headed stalks which terminate in wheat. That butter is active, which I infer from seeing the cows gallop past at evening, and that mutton and other staples are quiet, as well they might be, in the shade of the hills, with the freshest and greenest of grazing land to browse upon.

You and your readers may have forgotten, if you ever knew it, that this little village is one of the oldest and most beautiful of all the settlements which dot the Berkshire region; that beautiful "seats" and residences ornament the place, and make it charming to the resident and the traveler. Not content alone with keeping the private grounds in order unsurpassed, certain public-spirited persons have organized an association called "The Laurel-Hill Society," which has for its object the maintenance of the paths, roads and shrubbery; in fact, the keeping of all public property in complete and perfect order, and the results of this Society's labors are everywhere apparent. Certain Irishmen, of whom there are a few in this neighborhood, may be found trimming the walks and leveling the roads, whenever such treatment is required.

Nor am I alone in my admiration of this locality for certain gentlemen of taste and discrimination, sallying out yearly from your brass and mortar, sit down here among the hills for the Summer months in calm content. It is true that the woodcock do not fly into the windows of a morning, nor are the trout equal in size to those which Mr. P. T. What Is It has in his Aquarium; yet for all that, the sport is sufficient to pay for the trouble, as any one will testify who has tried it. E. W.

From the Mountains of Vermont.

SUMMIT HOUSE, Mansfield Mountain, Vt.

Mount Mansfield is fast becoming a place of resort, and bids fair to receive its portion of the public patronage. The route hither from the railroad is short and easy. Leave the cars at Waterbury, on the Vermont Central, and thence by stage 10¾ miles, to the Half way House, where good saddle-horses are in readiness to take you to the Summit, 1¾ miles. The Summit House is situated directly under the "Nose," and just enough below the top of the mountain to escape all the storms. Guests and provisions, everything in fact but hedgehogs, which are found in abundance, are conveyed hither on horseback.

Those geologically inclined will find amply opportunity for research in the fissures and caves which abound. The cursory examinations I have made thus far have resulted in the discovery of some valuable specimens.

So elevated is the summit that in a clear day one can see the whole valley of Lake Champlain, the Adirondac Mountains, and the White Mountains, besides several other ranges. The view to the southwest from the "Nose" reminds me of the well-known district of Auvergne, in France, though it lacks its peculiar volcanic appearance. Although the season here has but just opened, several parties from New-York and Boston have already visited us. SIWEL.

FUNERAL OF JACOB S. HARDEN.—After the execution of this wayward young man, at Belvidere, on the 6th inst., his remains were conveyed to the home of his parents, about four miles west of Blairstown, arriving there at 6 P. M. On Saturday afternoon the body was deposited in its last resting place on the farm of Mr. HARDEN. The general esteem which the Harden family have long and deservedly enjoyed in the neighborhood, and the deep sympathy felt for them in their affliction, called out an unusually large attendance of acquaintances and friends, and a deep solemnity pervaded the entire multitude. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. I. N. VANSANT, of Hope; an appropriate hymn was sung; when an impressive discourse, founded on Hosea vi., 4, was delivered by Rev. J. B. MATHIS, of Stillwater. The solemn services were closed by the Benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. REILLY, of Blairstown.

The trunk belonging to the deceased, which contained his papers and other personal effects, was removed by his brother from the jail at Belvidere, on the day preceding his execution. Among his posthumous remains is a carefully written little work, which, in the guise of an admonitory legacy to the young, contains a revelation of the guilty career of the writer, and may technically and properly be termed the Dying Confession of Jacob S. HARDEN. The prompt publication of this work is widely demanded by public curiosity; but the aged parents of the unfortunate author, being indisposed to prolong the painful notoriety which attaches to his name, have not encouraged the enterprise, and hence it stands deferred. The probability, however, is that after judicious revision it will be printed, and, while no essential fact will be suppressed, it will appear in a shape calculated to satisfy the rational curiosity of all, and at the same time be instrumental in turning many from the paths which lead to destruction.—*Sussex Register.*

FROM KANSAS.

Continued Dry Weather—Dismal Prospects of the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, July 9, 1860.

One story is always good until another is told. For this cause, in part, I am compelled to commence the story of our suffering where I left off some four weeks ago. A more hopeful impression of our agricultural prospects might then have been made than later events have sustained. During the first week in June, we had several light showers. The aggregate amount of rain that fell during the week might have been an inch on the level. There were signs that seemed unfailing, that an abundance of rain was at hand. Our farmers who had been patiently delaying the putting in of seed for three whole months made haste to improve every hour of the time. Hearts that had been long desponding were made glad. At that time my last letter was written.

But as suddenly as hope had arisen did it fade. The skies were soon overcast with brassy clouds. At length they too departed, and to the present time we have lingered on, again without a drop of rain. The drouth is certainly most unparalleled, and would have depopulated any of the Eastern States. No other soil I have ever seen could endure such a protracted drouth. It is now over ten months since anything like a rain has fallen. In the Winter we had no snow—and thus far, this Summer, we have had no dews. It is a wonder that even the trees can live. No tame grass is alive anywhere—and the prairie grass is dry enough to burn on all but the bottom lands. Not a pound of tame hay will be cut, and there is a general fear now that nothing will be produced to sustain our stock the coming Winter. It is difficult in many places to find feed for cattle at present. If these times continue, there will be no way possible to save them, except to drive them out of the Territory to some more favored land.

But this is not the worst. It is not the beasts alone that suffer. Our hopes of a crop of anything that will support life have nigh departed. First, when the wheat crop failed, it was the intention to plow up the ground and plant corn and other seeds. But that time came and has passed, with no rain, and only a part have planted corn—the balance of the ground still lies unimproved. Where it was planted, not one half has ever come up, and that little is struggling between life and death with less by one-half to be seen, in many cases, than there was ten days ago. It is literally drying up, "root and branch."

Then, it is usual when a corn crop fails to put in buckwheat, turnips, &c.; but in our case this is impossible, as nothing will vegetate in this parched soil. When there is not a supply of prairie grass, the custom is to sow millet and Hungarian grass seed as a substitute; but not a seed of that will grow either, without rain. Thus are we left with no subsistence for man or beast.

There is some old corn in this region; but who can buy in a country where there is no money? As if in mockery, those who hold the corn pretend to ask from 50 cents to $1 per bushel. A large portion of it has been sold out of the hands of the farmers for the other necessaries of life, during the past Winter, for 18, 20 and 22 cents per bushel. It is well settled that none can be raised in this part of Kansas this year, good enough for bread. Immediate rains might grow something fit for fodder.

No one at a distance can appreciate our condition. The Kansas papers have generally given the best side to the States, and every drop of rain has furnished material for a news item. Our true condition should be known without disguise. Our all, as a people, was the income of this year's crop. We have no other resource but the soil. That is now decided to be a failure.

We hear of no other State or Territory where the drouth is so severe, and no other people were so illy prepared to endure it.

All I have said may not apply to some portions of Southern Kansas. It is said that recent rains have made sure the corn crop in some of the remote counties.

The heat seems little less remarkable. Every day for nearly two weeks the thermometer has exceeded 100° in the shade. Every day but two it has been above 102°, and twice it has reached 108°. Such weather is most languishing, and all classes seem to suffer equally under it. Few have the endurance to labor the regular hours, with such depression weighing upon them. All vegetation seems writhing under it, and the leaves of several kinds of shrubbery are dry as in mid-winter. RANDOLPH.

F

Commencement Exercises at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, Friday, July 13, 1860.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in this city is a scientific school which may well be included among the colleges of the land. The course of study is quite as severe and improving to the mind as the classical curriculum of Harvard and Yale. The students are young men of much the same calibre as those who frequent the corridors of universities—although their aim in life is generally different; for the Institute graduates engineers, ready at once to begin the duties of their profession, and with the knowledge and experience acquired during their three years' study, to undertake the work of building railroads, tunneling mountains, erecting houses, mining, or anything in that department. In this respect the Institute is certainly superior to any college. The A. B.'s of these institutions, with their diplomas and stock of "small Latin and less Greek," cannot step from the doors of their *Alma Mater* with a profession in their hands that furnishes almost certain employment, with ample remuneration. The faculty of the Institute, with Rev. N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at their head, and Prof. CHARLES DROWN as Director, are certainly unsurpassed.

The Commencement exercises of the Rensselaer Institute have just concluded. They are quite practical in their nature, and are tests of learning rather than displays of eloquence. The examinations are quite rigid, and every member of the Graduating Class is required to deliver a thesis upon some practical subject—usually a design for some proposed engineering work, or a review and criticism upon one already in existence. The railroad bridge across the Hudson at this point, the Union depot roof that fell last Winter, the Coxsom drawbridge on the New York and New-Haven Railroad, and similar subjects, were discussed. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in these exercises.

Last evening (to perpetrate a bull) was Commencement Day. Rand's Hall was completely packed with a brilliant audience, composed of our "first families." Upon the platform were the Faculty and a number of citizens and strangers, while Doring's Band interspersed the exercises with some fine music. The speakers were five members of the Class, chosen by them from among their own number, and they certainly acquitted themselves well.

Mr. JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Jr., of Newburgh, delivered the valedictory. He gave a sketch of the history of the Institute, tracing it as the head of the engineering schools as West Point was of military academies. He concluded with compliments to the Faculty, not forgetting the ladies.

Mr. WM. H. SEARLES, of Cincinnati, presented the "Attractions of Natural Science" in a favorable light, and magnified the office of the student and investigator.

Mr. CHARLES MCMILLAN, of Moscow, Russia, a tall Muscovite, spoke upon "The Mission of the Engineer," and reviewed the achievements of this profession in different parts of the world.

Mr. EDWARD W. GRANT, of Saratoga, grew quite eloquent in an oration upon "Thought Warriors."

Mr. JOHN PEMBERTON, Jr., of Albany, was the Valedictorian, and delivered an address very amusing, and yet abounding in pleasant ideas, with good counsel. Each of these speakers was the recipient of applause and bouquets as well as "no end" of smiles from their lady friends.

The report of the Academic Board was then read, and pursuant to its recommendations, Rev. Dr. BEMAN conferred degrees, prefacing the ceremony with words of good counsel to the young men. The recipients of the degrees are as follows:

Civil Engineer—Richard H. Dodge, Brooklyn; Edward M. Grant, Saratoga; George C. Holton, Belleville, C. W.; Charles McMillan, Moscow, Russia; John Pemberton, Jr., Albany; Wm. H. Searles, Cincinnati; Augusto Serrano Marcaibo, Venezuela; Charles E. Smith, Mobile, Ala.; F. R. N. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; John D. Van Buren, Jr., Newburgh.

Topographical Engineer—James W. Birdsall, Troy; Alberto de Carlos, Havana, Cuba; Luis Da Rocha Dias, Bahia, Brazil; Henrique Harris, Maracaibo, Venezuela; Ramon Matas, Barcelona, Spain.

Bachelor of Science—Calvin Pardee, Hazleton, Penn.; Wm. S. Simpson, Baltimore; Chas. B. Thompson, Houston, Ga.

The band played "Ain't I glad to get out of the wilderness?" a benediction followed, and the hall was cleared.

A slight conflict of opinion between the Faculty and Students that proved not an "irrepressible" one, has varied the harmony of matters during the Commencement. The Institute has usually conferred but two degrees—"Civil Engineer" to those who have completed the full course, and "Bachelor of Science" to those who have gone through but a part of the studies. This year a number of Students who were included in the latter list asked the Faculty to confer them "Topographical Engineer." Faculty refused. Students took legal advice to get out a mandamus and compel them to confer the desired degree. A compromise was effected, and the T. E. was awarded to them.

The Graduating Class had a supper at the Troy House after the Commencement, and spent the night in serenading their lady friends. Scarcely had their strains died away, and "morn dawned in the East," when another style of melody alarmed the city. It was the music of the fire-bell. The Park Presbyterian Church had been fired in the basement, and, but for its timely discovery, the fine edifice would have been a pile of ashes by this time. As it was, the basement alone was damaged—the main portion of the church only being smoked a little.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

FRIDAY, July 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From time to time it has pleased you to comment upon the political character of Hon. HENRY A. WISE in such terms as not only to hold him up to ridicule, but to assign him a place in the foremost ranks of that disturbing faction generally known as Disunionists. Now, sir, while I pass over the attempts at ridicule as of little importance, I desire the privilege of saying, that in classing him with those who are ever ready and eager (or so fancy themselves) to pull down the pillars of State as a remedy for political differences, you do him the greatest injustice. He has never had the slightest sympathy with disunion projects. Neither in the halls of Congress, nor in the public assemblages of the people, nor among his friends, nowhere, and on no occasion which has enlisted him in a calm discussion of the subject, has his tongue uttered a sentiment faithless to the perpetuity and integrality of the Republic.

It is nevertheless true that on the recent occasion of the State of Virginia being stealthily entered by a gang of armed fanatics, with the object of inciting servile insurrection and destroying the Government—when some of its citizens were actually murdered on the lives of all placed in jeopardy—Mr. WISE, being the then chief magistrate, gave vent to some sharp words—*threats* if the term suits better—but the acts which could have no significance except on the creation of exigencies by mischievous and traitorous persons to render extreme action a necessity. How could a man of his ardent temperament be expected to view with stoical calmness an attempt to place the assassin's hand and knife upon every hearth of his State; or not to have his heart moved with loathing and indignation, when, upon the conspirators being about to suffer the penalty of their foul crimes, every mail from the North and West overwhelmed him with letters of the most false, maligmant and insulting character, *thus exposing a widely spread sympathy for them in the free States*, and also brought the still stronger proofs of such sympatay, in newspaper accounts of various public gatherings of people, to honor and applaud their diabolical acts and implore divine interposition in their behalf. Even the shielding of the culprits from summary punishment by an excited and outraged people, and maintaining the general order and peace of the State when its violated laws were being vindicated, through the means of its strong military arm, subjected Gov. WISE to the most savage ridicule and vituperation of Northern orators and the Northern Press. Then, in the midst of all these circumstances, and in the midst of the excitement which pervaded the whole State, would it not have been truly marvellous had he not, with his quick sensibilities, cast back upon his assailants some scathing and defiant language? But, Sir, to the occasion, rather than to the man, should such language have been credited by every generous mind. I repeat here, it is unjust to class him with disunionists. The nation has no citizen more loyal to its Constitution than he.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, Gov. WISE will unquestionably support that candidate with whose opinions of public policy his own nearest accord. This should surprise or offend no one. But no candidate whose fidelity to the Constitution he should doubt, or by whose election that great instrument, in his belief, might become endangered, could receive his vote. As to sectional feelings, there are none in him, or about him, and no engrafted upon his nature are the love and pride of country, of the land in whose arms of his country, and of all that it has of honor and greatness, that though all others fell away from their allegiance, he would still be found manfully combatting in their support.

But it is rather from Mr WISE's private relations with his fellow man that his character derives its greatest lustre. It is not unlikely that in these may be found the secret of his vast personal popularity. No man ever used high official station and influence more unselfishly; no man ever bent a more ready ear when appealed to for the exercise of this influence in behalf of others; and it has been his rare virtue that the more humble or friendless, the more wronged or oppressed, the source from which the appeal came, the more quickly and earnestly would he stand forth to its succor. In this respect it would be difficult to find a parallel to his generosity. Many a grieved and despairing heart has been raised to hope and renewed life by the magic of his disinterested friendship. No man has ever less begrudged his time, labor, and influence. It has only been necessary for him to believe his friend who deserved and needed, to bestow it with all the might of his own earnest character. It is well known that he would not hesitate to jeopard, aye, even to break his intimate and friendly relations with the highest power of the land, in the cause of the humblest citizen, when that power stood opposed to his convictions of right and justice. Should his character be searched for faults, they would undoubtedly be found, but then only as might be specs in the Kohinoor diamond, which to a mind quick in appreciating what is rare and beautiful, would be lost sight of in its general purity and lustre.

Such is HENRY A. WISE. Not a truer friend, not a more patriotic citizen, nor a more honorable and gallant gentleman can be found throughout the length and breadth of the land. Such a man the shafts of ridicule will not be apt to reach, the revilings of political enmity not be apt to destroy.

F. N. S.

PERSONAL.

The following is the list of Americans registered at LANGLEE & Co.'s Banking House, in Paris, June 13, 1860:

NEW-YORK.
Mr. Coster,
W. T. Beam *Jr.*, and son,
H. Schoonerry,
Dr. S. Fouts,
A. T. Jackson,
H. Barnard,
S. M. Peyton,
Mr. Hardenburgh, family,
M. Van Kleek,
A. Latarge,
C. K. F. Aprens,
Maj. R. S. Garnett, U. S. A.,
R. C. Sturgis,
Kate Sturgis,
Mr. Nelson,
Miss L. D. Perkins,
Mr. Howard Doughty,

NEW-ORLEANS.
A. M. Holbrook.

BOSTON.
Joshua Seward,
H. C. Prescott,

BUFFALO.
O. H. Marschall, wife.

PHILADELPHIA.
Howard Patti,
Mr. Turnbull,
O. T. Norris,
Hugh Graham,
U. H. Day.

BROOKLYN.
G. Kissam, wife.

BALTIMORE.
M. W. R. Hodges.

ST. LOUIS.
Wm. Renshaw, wife.

PITTSBURGH.
G. P. Hamilton,
James Finley.

VIRGINIA.
Miss Betty Brockenbough.

PITTSBURGH, PENN.
Thompson Bell.

PROVIDENCE.
R. J. W. Hodgin.

MOBILE.
M. Carmelist,
D. F. Yureen.

Hon. A. H. Reeder, formerly Governor of Kansas, was in St. Louis on the 10th.

Gen. Guerner Prophète, formerly Minister of the Interior in Hayti, has arrived at Havre with his two sons.

Gov. Morgan was in Binghampton on Tuesday, and inspected the Inebriate Asylum. He left in the afternoon to visit the People's College at Havana.

Gov. Moore, of Alabama, is so seriously ill at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, is suffering from disease of the lungs, and is now staying at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Charles Morris, of Hanover County, Va., has been appointed Professor of Law in the College of William and Mary.

A Physician is charged with having robbed a grave under a Church in South Boston, of the corpse of a child. The grave clothes of the child were found in the possession of a washerwoman, who states that they had been given her by the wife of a Physician in question. No arrests have yet been made.

Mayor Saunders has received from the citizens of Lawrence, Mass., a magnificent service of silver, valued at $632, as a token of their appreciation of the manner in which he discharged the arduous duties that devolved upon him by the fall of the Pemberton Mills.

Edward Murphy, who murdered Mr. Robbins, the first engineer of the steamer *Globe*, many years ago, while the boat was lying at Mackinac, Mich., and who escaped from custody after four months confinement, has just been rearrested in Chicago. A policeman of that city recognized him in the person of a convict in the City Bridewell. His identification was complete.

When in Boston the other day, Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt purchased a splendid oil panographic likeness of John Brown, and intrusted it to James Redpath for presentation to the people of Hayti. The likeness bears this inscription: "*Captaine John Brown, Martyr a la cause des noirs, presenté aux people d'Haitee par Thaddeus Hyatt, de New-York.*" Mr. Redpath sailed for Hayti on Friday in the *Sarah Burton*.

The *Nord*, of Brussels, states that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are to visit Belgium about the middle of August, on their way to Berlin, to attend the baptism of the royal child to which the Princess Frederick William, the Queen's daughter, is about to give birth. The Queen and Prince are to be received at Ostend by the Prince Regent of Prussia, who intends going to that place for sea bathing. The Prince Regent is going to be god-father of the newly-born child, and the Queen of England the god-mother.

The Newark *Mercury* states that the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon in that city has confessed having murdered Mr. Edward Ogden, who was shot as he was entering his dwelling in that city on the 29th of May, 1854. The alleged criminal divulged his secret to a friend some time ago, under the strictest injunction, but family troubles have been the means of bringing the matter to light. As the statutes of the State provide that no person shall be tried for an offence punishable with death unless the indictment is found within two years from the time of the commission of the crime, there seems no probability of the murderer being brought to justice.

OBITUARY.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Locomotive* of the 11th says: "Hon. John H. Lumpkin died suddenly at his residence in Rome, yesterday morning, from apoplexy." Judge Lumpkin was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, on the 13th of June, 1812. He received a thorough education at Franklin and Yale Colleges, and soon after his graduation served for some time as Secretary in the Executive Department of Georgia. Resigning his position there, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1838 he was Solicitor-General of the Cherokee Circuit; from 1843 to 1849 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and was re elected to the Thirty-first Congress. In 1858 he was again appointed Solicitor-General of the Cherokee Circuit. He also held the office, for three years, of Judge of the Cherokee Circuit Court, and that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Ralph Lester, a well-known citizen of Rochester, died a few days ago of enlargement of the heart. For a number of years he was Deputy Clerk of Ontario County, and afterwards held the position of County Clerk himself for a long time. Afterwards he did business as a private banker.

INTERESTING TO COTTON DEALERS.—A case has recently been decided in the Fifth District Court of New Orleans which is interesting to cotton dealers. It was shown that BUCKNER, STANTON & NAWAS sold to DELANY, RICE & Co., on the 6th of March, 1860, nine hundred and eighty bales of cotton at 9¼ cents per pound. When the cotton was inspected one hundred and eighty-eight bales were rejected, as mixed and unmerchantable, according to the samples by which the lot was purchased. The plaintiffs took back the mixed bales and substituted merchantable cotton of as good quality as the original samples called for. The defendants refused the entire lot, so made up, and the plaintiffs sold it to other parties, for less than the first sale to defendants, and then brought a suit to recover the deficiency. Judge ROSELEIGH decided that the plaintiffs could not sustain an action against the defendants, because the first sale was tinctured with fraud, and the offer to substitute good cotton for the mixed could not be binding on the defendants, unless they had agreed to it; that the plaintiffs, when they took back the 188 bales of mixed cottons, legally removed all obligations on the part of the defendants to retain the other portion. The sale consisted of 980 bales, and the lot received must be considered the lot first agreed upon and sold,—"the original and the substituted cotton established one of two things, either that there originally was no sale to the defendants, or if there has been one, the plaintiffs had subsequently annulled the sale, and resumed the title to and possession of the cotton." The Judge, in conclusion, said: "The plaintiffs, in my opinion, have failed in making out a legal demand against the defendants, and must pay the costs of their suit."

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.—An elopement and marriage recently occurred in Sussex County, N. J. A hard-hearted parent was connected therewith who has distinguished himself in rather an unusual manner, seeing that he is a reputable church member. The parties were a Miss DURLING and Mr. DALEY. The elopement took place on Friday, and when Mrs. DURLING informed her husband thereof, he went to the woods near by, and cut two large hickory sticks and came to the house, where he commenced beating his wife in a most unmerciful manner about the face, shoulders and back. His son, with some ladies, came to the rescue of Mrs. DURLING, and took the husband away. On a promise of behaving himself they let him go. On Sunday morning he again went to the woods, and was seen by his son, who gave the alarm to his mother. She fled to a neighbor's, and would not go back. She went to Newton on Monday with the intention of making application for a divorce. Mr. DURLING offered to compromise with her, but she would not, considering her life in danger.—*Newark Advertiser, July 13.*

THE NEGROES AT KEY WEST.—The following is an extract from a letter received in this City by the *Philadelphia*, which arrived at this port from Key West on the 13th: "The debarkation of the *Wildfire's* (slave) cargo took place on the 29th, and, as much has been said of their longings for home, and the luxury which awaits their return, I felt some solicitude to see them leave the quarters where they have been for the last two months, and where, if song and dance, and food and clothing could add to their sum of enjoyments, they must have been happy indeed. As the boats of the *Crusader* were already waiting at Fort Taylor wharf, I proceeded to the depot, and found a squad of one hundred already formed, to pass on wards to the boats. The usual smile, and pleasant greeting, which visiters always had, however, were gone, and I found them mute, listless, and many sobbing piteously at the prospect before them. They moved in silence to the wharf, were passed into the boats, and thus closed the scene. Successive squads followed, equally dull, silent, and cheerless, until three hundred and seventy six had been transferred, leaving twenty four in the Hospital, to be conveyed on board the following morning.

LAW REPORTS.

The McCotter Judgment.

Alexander McCotter vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the action in which the City is adjudged to pay the plaintiff nearly $140 000, for rejecting his purchase Ward's Island, in pursuance of contract. The case was stated in the TIMES of July 9, at which time application was made for entry of judgment upon the report of the Referee. The Court now rejects, and admits some small items, and makes an allowance of one per cent. upon the judgment.

The matter was before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers.

Surrogate's Office.

The Walton Will.—The citation in this will was now returnable, but no action was taken; the matter being adjourned until the 20th instant.

A Liquor Dealer Discharged.

The Board of Excise Commissioners vs. *Scannell.*—This was an application before Judge DALY, at a Special Term of the Common Pleas, by the defendant, to be discharged from custody.

The petitioner was tried, with many others, and found guilty of violating the excise law, and accordingly fined. His saloon was at No. 615 Grand street. That fine was not paid, and recently the defendant was arrested under an execution against his person.

He now applied for discharge under the Fourteenth Day Act, upon an affidavit setting forth his inability and irresponsible circumstances, and alleging that he was not even able to live comfortably by his best endeavors. The petition of the defendant set forth that (real estate he had none) only a personal estate consisting of two coats, three shirts, collars, stockings, shoes, &c.—all necessary clothing, and in actual use, and at all events not worth $10.

Upon this showing he was discharged.

Wm. McKeon, for plaintiff; Mr. Allen, for defendant.

Decree in the Omnibus Suit.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. vs. *Robert L. Schuyler*.—On Saturday the plaintiffs' counsel, pursuant to notice, presented to the Court a form of decree, based on Justice Ingraham's recent decision, to be settled and entered. A number of modifications were desired by counsel for the various defendants. These gave rise to considerable discussion, and the hearing was postponed without any definite result being reached.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Brown* vs. *Brown.*—Judgment ordered.

Merklen vs. *Doty.*—Motion denied.

Wells vs. *Ruckman.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Wetmore vs. *Birdsall.*—Referred to John F. Hoffman.

Moore vs. *Lathrop.*—Motion granted without prejudice.

Hanna vs. *Hanna.*—Divorce granted.

Peggs vs. *Wolf.*—Motion denied.

Van Buren vs. *Dash.*—Motion in part granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Frey* vs. *Walden.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—By the carelessness of the engineer in charge, the boiler in the saw and planing mills of W. A. GRAVES, in Norfolk, Va., exploded on the 11th, as already noticed by telegraph. The boiler which weighed about 4,000 pounds, was thrown a distance of sixty feet, and the engine and building were completely ruined. Most fortunately, there were but few persons in the building at the time of the accident. Among these was Mr. GRAVES, who was standing about twenty feet from the engine, and in the ship house. His escape from death was remarkable. He was struck on the head by some object, which gave a severe cut, but not considered very dangerous. He succeeded in getting out of the back door, but soon fell. Mr. WM. KAY, an elderly man, was very severely cut on the head; Hus. the colored engineer, receiving a heavy blow on the side, and PHIL, another colored man, who was on the second floor, over the boiler, was blown out through the opening in the roof, and fell overboard in the dock. He was soon rescued, and it was found that he was scalded, but not badly, and this, strange to state, was his only injury. Fortunately, no one was passing the building just at the moment of the explosion, although many persons were on the street above and below the location. The loss is estimated at about $3,000, and to this may be added a loss of perhaps $1,000 more, which will be occasioned by the delay in making repairs.

The Newark *Advertiser* of the 10th says: A deputation of the Douglas Democracy of this city visited New-York on Monday, and waited on Mr. Douglas, who is stopping in that city. They were cordially received by that gentleman, and had a very pleasant interview. During the conversation, Mr. Douglas, we learn, expressed himself strongly against any union of his friends with those of Mr. Breckinridge, and requested them to run a distinct Electoral ticket, pledged to his support and principles, even if it did not receive more than ten votes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 14.

$5,000 U. S. B. 60 ... 100⅝
15 000 Tenn. 6s, '90 ... 90⅜
5,000 N. C. 6 pc ... 90
10 000 Missouri 6s ... 92½
3 000 do ... b30 92¾
47,000 do ... 93
1 000 Cal. State 7s ... 99⅛
1 000 R. City W. L. ... 104
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs ... 99¾
5 000 do ... 100
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B. E. ... 99⅝
3,000 N. R. 3d mg bds '83 ... 93½
25 000 do ... 93⅝
10 000 Erie R. 8th m. b., 69 ... 100
9 000 Bud. & Bl'g m. 1st ... 103
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m. ... 99⅞
1,000 M. C. R. R. 1st m. S. F. Conv's bds ... 97½
7 000 do ... 97⅜
4 000 Mich. So. 2d m. b. ... 69⅜
3 000 do ... 69
10,000 M. S. & N. R. Bds ... b30
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds ... 93
2 000 Lac. Ass. 1st Bs. ... 17
1 000 W. J. C. 2d m. Bs ... 102
2 000 Ga. & Chi. 1st M. ... 99⅜
3 000 Ind. & Tol. S. F. Bs ... 78
20 Bank of N. York ... 163
5 Bank of S. of N. Y ... 100
90 Bank of Commerce ... 99⅞
200 Metro. Bank ... 111⅜
18 Nassau Bank ... 102
80 Artisans' Bank ... 99⅜
50 Mechanics' Bank ... 107
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co. ... 96⅜
49 Penn. Coal Co. ... 86⅜
400 Pacific B. S. Co. ... 91
50 do ... 91½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... b60 84⅛
50 do ... b10 84⅛
50 do ... 84
50 do ... b60 84
150 do ... 84
175 do ... b60 84
275 Erie Railroad ... 20⅜
200 do ... b60 20⅜
10 E. R. Accepted st'k ... 20
100 Hudson River R. ... 49½
50 do ... 50
250 do ... b30 50
800 Harlem Railroad ... 14⅛
50 do ... 14⅜
200 do ... b30 14⅜
1,800 do ... 14⅜
600 do ... b10 14⅜
400 Cleve. & Tol. R. ... 35⅜
200 do ... 35⅜
400 do ... b10 35⅜
1,000 do ... 35⅝
600 do ... b60 36
1100 do ... b30 36
300 Harlem R. Pref. ... b30 42
100 do ... 42⅛
200 do ... b60 41
100 Reading R. ... 43⅛
200 do ... 43⅜
100 do ... 43⅝
100 M. S. & N. I. R. ... b10 17⅜
50 do ... 17⅜
50 do ... 17⅝
100 do ... 1.66 18
200 do ... 18
150 Tr'd'l'g & Cin. R. ... b30 43⅝
50 M. S. & N. I. G. R. ... 60 37½
70 do ... 37⅝
100 do ... b30 37⅝
100 do ... 37⅝
100 do ... 37⅜
100 do ... 37⅜
100 do ... b60 37⅜
100 do ... b60 37⅜
300 do ... b60 37⅜
100 do ... b60 37
150 Panama R. ... 127
250 do ... 127
100 do ... 127⅛
250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ... 66⅛
100 do ... 66⅜
400 do ... 66⅝
100 do ... 66⅝
300 do ... b60 67
100 do ... b60 67
100 do ... 67
100 Galena & Ch. R. ... 66⅞
300 do ... 67
250 do ... b60 67⅛
650 do ... b60 67⅜
150 do ... 67⅜
400 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. ... 73½
12 do ... 73⅝
850 do ... b60 73⅝
250 do ... b60 73⅝
150 do ... b60 73⅝
100 do ... 73⅝
300 do ... 73⅝
95 Chic. Bur. & Q. R. ... 78
700 do ... b30 78
200 do ... b60 78⅛
280 do ... 78¼
100 Mil. & Miss. R. ... 7
40 Mech. & Tra. Bank ... 108⅜

New-York Mining Board, July 14.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F'n M. Co. 1l	—		Pontiac	5⅛	5⅜
Central	9	9⅛	Quincy	90	92
Franklin	95	—	Rockland	27	—
Hancock	6¾	7⅛	Superior	3¾	4⅛
Isle Royale	17⅛	17⅜	Hamilton	1¾	2
Minnesota	85⅜	86¼	Columbian	3	3¼
National	57	—	Gardiner Hill	7	—
North Ohio	4¼	4¾	Guilford	3⅛	3¾
Pewabic	83	—	Silver Hill	1⅜	1⅞
Pittsburgh	65	65½			

The sales were:

57 Isle Royale ... 83 17⅛
200 do ... b10 17⅜
1000 Guilford ... 83 3⅝
1000 Guilford ... b60 3⅛
800 do ... 97⅜

MONDAY, July 16—A. M.

With our Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, we are now in the midst of the Import entries for the Fall business, July being as usual the heaviest month of the first half of the new fiscal year. The total entries of Foreign Merchandise in July of last season reached a total of $27,111,000. The first week in July this season, reported last Monday, was $110,000 in excess. And the report of the second week this morning is $1,565,000 in excess, so that we are likely to make up in the current month part of the large deficiency in June. The Importations have undoubtedly been postponed somewhat later than usual in consequence of the poor returns on certain portions of the Spring importation, and the doubt then felt in regard to the policy of serving out large orders in anticipation of Fall sales before the turn of the harvest could be known. As confidence, however, in this important source of business, improved later in the season, the probability is that engagements were entered into abroad for at least a fair supply of Goods for the forthcoming demand; though we are not yet advised of anything to authorize the apprehension that the mercantile caution which obtained at the close of the Spring trade, has been abanconed. The Northwestern States of the Union, it may already be assumed, will prove more liberal, as well as abler customers, than at any time since the crisis of 1857, and the South, with another heavy Cotton crop in near prospect, is not likely to be behind the wants of last season. The total entries of last week, including the Dry Goods table in our paper of Saturday, amount to $7,854,541 against $6,289,716 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce were $1,477,931 against $1,055,033 same week last season; and the Export of Specie, (all by the steamers on Saturday,) $1,283,135 against $2,488,260 same week last year. The Sub Treasury balance was well supported through the week by the large income from Customs, and it now stands $5,404,367 against $5,167,468 at the close of the previous week. The course of the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of June in renewing the larger portion of his overdue Treasury Bills for another year, instead of availing at once, of the authority of Congress to find the whole or any part of the $20,000 000 due and to become due, has induced the belief that his policy will be to avoid the necessity of the funding process altogether, resting his confidence to do so upon the probable receipt of large Customs early in the new fiscal year, and his ability to economize the immediate or pressing demands upon his Department for the support of Government. The experiment, if made, will at least accomplish the practical good end of keeping down his cash balances in the Sub-Treasury, and thus saving part of the interest charged upon the Public Debt. Should disappointment, however, ensue in the receipts from Customs, the sacrifice or loss to the Government of placing the new loan upon the market in January or February, instead of July or August, will undoubtedly be much greater than the present saving. The receipts of Gold from California, which went into bank on Thursday, will probably equalize the Specie Average to be made up this afternoon; though from the unexpected gain on the last return, a present moderate decline would not be surprising. The movement at Bank is, altogether somewhat steadier than last Summer, and as last July the export of Gold and Silver was quite heavy—over ten millions—while thus far in the present month we have shipped only $2,454,000, against $5 752,000 to same date in the month then, it is fair to assume that this steadiness will be preserved. It may not be uninteresting to present the following memoranda of the actual and estimated movement of the two seasons, for the current quarter, both in Gold imported and Bullion exported:

	IMPORTED GOODS. 1859. Actual.	1860. Estimated.	BULLION EXPORTED. 1859. Actual.	1860. Estimated.
July	$27 111 000	$ 40 000 000	$10 161 000	$7 000 000
August	24 501 000	28 0 0 000	8 410 000	6 000 000
Sept.	16 469 110	20 000 000	5 384 100	7,000 0 0
Total	$67 871 110	$78,000,000	$23 729,000	$20,000 000

This estimate of imports, if near the mark, would not yet equalize the movement of the Calendar years, 1859 and 1860 to the 30th September—nine months—for which we allow $10,129,000 as the probable excess on the current quarters; the falling off to 1st July was $11,008,000; thus throwing out of the account, altogether, the increase of population natural and by emigration, for the present year. On the Bullion movement we have estimated twenty millions for the quarter against $24,728,000 last season, when the Exports of ordinary domestic produce was lighter than at present.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons, as for the Calendar year, begining 1st January last, since when to the 1st July the import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Specie, were ... $117,031,000
Add two weeks in July ... 12,447 217
Total to date ... $129,478,217
Against same date, 1859 ... 124,810,881
Decrease since Jan. 1 ... $9,342,672

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from
Jan. 1 to July 1 ... $43,568 000
Add two weeks in July ... 3,370,000
Total to date ... $46 944,000
Against same date, 1859 ... 33,790 916
Increase since Jan. 1 ... $13,153,084

The same tables make the Export of Specie to July 1 ... $21,581,080
Add since July 1 ... 2,164,996
Total to date ... $23 035,990
Against same date, 1859 ... 33,790,916
Decrease since Jan. 1 ... $9,751,920

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States ... 102 a 102
New-York Central ... 83¾ @ 84⅛ @84
New-York and Erie ... 19⅝ @ 20⅜ @ 19⅝ @ 21⅜
Reading ... 41½ @ 43⅜ @42⅜
Rock Island ... 71⅜ @ 73¼
Michigan Guaranteed ... 36½ @ 38¼ @38
Michigan Southern, old ... 50 do 50
Michigan Central ... 49 @ 53½ @53⅜
Toledo ... 32½ @ 36⅛
Galena ... 66 @ 66
Illinois Central ... 64¼ @67
Panama ... 126¾ @ 127⅜
Pacific Mail ... 90¾ @ 89⅛ @91⅛
Missouris ... 81⅛ @82⅜
Virginias ... 91⅞ @92¼
Tennessees ... 90 @ 90⅜
Illinois Central Bonds ... 91⅜ @ 93
Hudson River ... 48¾ @ 50⅜
Harlem Preferred ... 38⅜ @ 42
Delaware and Hudson ... 97 @ 99¾
Burlington and Quincy ... 75¾ @ 76¼

The Stock Exchange was very active throughout the week. The market went rapidly up, and there was almost a total absence of the usual reactions which distinguish a rising speculation; the changes against the advance lasting only for a few hours. On Saturday forenoon, a partial change of this nature ran through the early call of the list, and as there was no formal afternoon session of the Brokers, the latest printed sales are a fraction below the highest point of the week. But on the Street the Brokers and some of the outside speculators did a considerable business from 1 to 3½ o'clock, and prices were stiffer than at the Board, leaving off, as near as we could gather the quotations, at the best figures of the week on nearly all descriptions of Railway shares. At the Board there was an increased demand for Railway mortgages: the Erie were all higher, under the notice of foreclosure and reorganization, and the current belief that arrangements have been perfected to extend the overdue second mortgage, through third parties, where the holders prefer the cash to a new set of coupons. This mortgage brought par, and the Thirds sold up to 95½ ₰ cent. The issues of the Southern, Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo also further advanced, and most of the other descriptions were firm and in request. The State Stocks higher by ¼ ₰ cent. than on Friday. The general market left off firm in prices and under a buoyant demand, which seemed rather to increase with the disposition of some of the earlier buyers to realize their profits. The steady ease of the Money Market, and the state of the foreign Exchanges, interpose no obstacle to this speculation, which was inaugurated early in the month, on the basis of a large harvest in the West, and the calculation of an improved Railway traffic in the Fall; while the gradual removal of financial trouble from some of the leading lines of the country, such as the Erie and Michigan Southern, is not without an important influence upon the speculative demand for their hitherto depreciated mortgages and low-priced shares. The fact that the movement is regarded by some parties as premature and exaggerated, is, to all present intents, qualified by the success with which it is continued.

The following statement shows the earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road for June, this year and last:

Earnings for June, 1860 ... $86 423 60
Earnings for June, 1859 ... 83 396 78
Increase ... $3,026 82

The Merchants' Clerks Bank for Savings will pay to depositors, this day, the usual half-yearly interest at the rate of 6 ₰ cent. on sums under $500; and 5 ₰ cent. on larger deposits, calculated to 30th June.

The advices by the *Vanderbilt* at this port from Havre and Southampton are to 4th July. The weather had taken a favorable turn in England, and a more cheerful feeling was indulged in reference to the approaching harvest, though irreparable damage has no doubt already been done to the grain crop. The Breadstuffs market is quoted easier in London and Liverpool, and Cotton continued to be pressed on sale in consequence of the heavy stock in Liverpool. Trade was active at Manchester, but prices were yielding on Goods and Yarns. Political affairs being quiet and the weather improving, the English funds closed steady. The discount market in London was fairly active for the early July engagements, but a turn to ease in the demand the following week was anticipated. The arrivals of Australian Gold were over $1,600,000 during the week before the steamer sailed. In American Stocks there is an improvement on last prices in Erie shares. The *Africa* had arrived from this side, and by this steamer Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS went out to meet the London Trustees of the Erie reorganization. The following is the latest in American Stocks:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 6 ₰ ct., redeemable	91 to 93 x. d.	
U. S. 6 ₰ ct. redeemable, 1st	92½ to 93⅜	
Virginia State, 6 ₰ cent.	79 to 81	
Do., 6 ₰ cent.	81 to 83	
Illinois Cen. 7s redeemable '75	77 to 79	
Do. 7s, redeemable '70	82 to 84	
Do., Prairie bds, redeemable '60	91 to 92	
Do., $100 shares, $15 paid	43 to 46	dis. 43 dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	85 to 90	
Michigan Cen. 8 ₰ ct. con. '60	90 to 92	
Do. convt., '66, 8 ₰ cents	87 to 89	
Do. Sinking Fund, 8 ₰ cent		
1 m. '67	87 to 89	
Do., $100 shares	86 to 88	
Michigan S. & N. In., 7 ₰ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1885	85 to 86	
Do., $100 shares	9 to 15	
N. Y. Central, 6 ₰ cent		
Sinking Fund) 1883	84 to 86	89 8
Do., '76	92 to 94	
Do., 7 ₰ ct. (Sinking Fd.) '76	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	74 to 76	
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ₰ cent, '67	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	84 to 86	
Do., 3d mort., (Sd. guarantee)	74 to 76	
Do., Bds., '83 7's, '75, assented	43 to 47	44
Do., shares, assented	17 to 18	17¾ 18
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₰ cent.	87 to 89	88¾
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ₰ cent sterling	81 to 83	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Phila. & Reading Bds., 6 ₰ cent. '70	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ₰ cent., 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 20	

The June traffic on the New-York and Erie Road settles up as follows:

June, 1860

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

E. W. COWLING & Co., Danville, Pa., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PO-CA-HON-TAS—ISLE OF NYMPHS.

WINTER GARDEN—LIFE OF AN ACTRESS—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GREAT EASTERN—TEMPTATION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST—TYCOON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—SKETCHES IN INDIA—STATE SECRETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE JUVENILE FABIEN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday night. Among her passengers were Col. CIPRIANI, Aid-de-Camp to Prince NAPOLEON; Hon. J. L. WHITE, late United States Consul at Lyons, and JOHN C. HEENAN, the Pugilist. The news by the *Vanderbilt*, which is four days later, is not of an important character; but the particulars given by our correspondent of the progress of the revolution in Southern Italy will be found extremely interesting. In Sicily, the universal suffrage of the people and army would be taken on the question of annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. The concessions of the Neapolitan Government, far from checking the enterprises of the Dictator, have determined him to precipitate the annexation, which he had previously been disposed to delay. The most intense excitement prevailed at Naples. There had been several popular outbreaks, in which the police were severely handled; but at latest dates tranquillity had been temporarily restored. Letters from Rome assert that a crisis there was also imminent. GARIBALDI does not care to conceal his belief that the liberation of Rome and Naples, as well as the liberation of Sicily, form part of his mission. From all other parts of Europe the news by this arrival is unusually void of interest.

We have received news from the Brazils to the 8th of June. Our correspondent, writing from Rio Janeiro at that date, gives an interesting account of the DON PEDRO II. Railway—designed to penetrate the heart of the Brazilian Coffee district—and of the late Imperial visit to that great undertaking. It is said that the portion of the road built by American contractors has given special satisfaction to the Company. The general news from Brazil is unimportant.

We have news fiom Hayti to the 1st of July. The publication of a statement in New-York and Boston that a large quantity of forged Haytien bills had been offered for sale appears to have excited the Government, and led to the search of vessels in the harbor of Port-au-Prince. President JEFFRARD was daily expected to arrive at the capital, on his return from the Northern States, where he had been for two months.

The Telegraph west of the Mississippi, on the Overland route, was completed to Van Buren, Arkansas, on Friday, the 13th, and the occasion was celebrated by the citizens of that place with a salute of artillery and other demonstrations. The utility of the line was proved next day, on the arrival of the Overland Mail at Van Buren, with advices from San Francisco to the 26th of June, which are published in our columns this morning, having reached this City on Saturday night,—the transmission of news from ocean to ocean being made in eighteen days. Business transactions in San Francisco had been extremely limited. The late failures were the subjects of general discussion. A decision adverse to the PETER SMITH titles to real estate in the City, except in the cases of beach and water lots, had been rendered in the Supreme Court. This decision is destructive to the schemes of real estate speculators, and affects property to a large amount. The ship *Enterprise*, in endeavoring to enter the harbor in a fog, grounded, but was got off next day without much damage. The Pony Express was expected to resume its trips very soon. Full official returns from Oregon, insure the election of SHIEL, the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Dispatches received at the State Department fully confirm the news of the amicable settlement of the dispute between France and Peru. The new French Minister, on his arrival there, presented an *ultimatum* from his Government, but Peru, it seems, utterly refused to accede to its terms; when the Minister, finding that bullying would not do, sought an interview with the President, and a discussion of the matter ensued, which finally resulted in an adjustment, the terms of which have not yet been published. Meantime the troubles between Peru and the United States continue threatening. It is intimated in Washington that Mr. CLAY, our Minister, may be expected home in the next steamer, when the Peruvian Minister will receive his passports.

Advices from Georgetown, Demarara, to June 19, have been received by the bark *Aeronaut*. There is no news of interest.

The United States Cadets, or Chicago Zuaves, formerly of the Sixtieth Regiment of Illinois, but now the Governor's Guard, arrived in this City on Saturday and were received by the Sixth Regiment. In the afternoon they gave an exhibition drill in the Park, astounding our military men with their proficiency in the manual, company movements, and deploying as skirmishers. They challenge any company in the United States or Canadas to compete with them in drill, with their own colors as a prize for the victor.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) struck tents at Camp Scott on Saturday morning, and came up to the City. They turned out 350 men, were received by the Eighth Regiment, turning out about 400 men, were reviewed by the Mayor and Gen. SANDFORD, and escorted to their quarters.

The examination into the charges of forgery preferred against FREDERICK HOFFMAN, late Secretary and Transfer Clerk of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was to have taken place on Saturday. The continued illness, however, of Mr. DAVIDGE, President of the Company, made it necessary to again postpone the hearing. An effort was made by Mr. DOYLE, the prisoner's counsel, to procure his admission to bail, but Justice CONNOLLY would not consent to such an arrangement, on the ground that he was not sufficiently familiar with the facts of the case to intelligibly fix the amount. A number of new affidavits, involving additional charges against the prisoner were submitted by Mr. CLINTON, counsel for the Company; and as the defence requested time to examine the papers, further proceedings were postponed until to-morrow. HOFFMAN was present in the examination-room, but apparently took little interest in what transpired. He looked physically prostrated, and has continually, it is said, to stimulate his system by using opium.

There was but one regular session of the Stock Exchange on Saturday. The closing list of sales was a fraction weaker than Friday on some of the Railway Shares, and higher on the Bonds. In the street, after the Board, prices were generally up again, and closed at the best figures of the week. No alteration in Money or Exchange.

Flour was less active, yet generally firm. Wheat and Corn were in lively request. Provisions were less freely dealt in. Sugars and Coffee were more active and buoyant. Scotch Pig and Russian Sheet Iron attracted more attention. Rice was in good demand. Cotton, Hemp, Seeds, Naval Stores, Metals and Whisky were quiet. The [illegible] were unchanged. There were [illegible] of all classes in port.

Archbishop Hughes and Protestant Colleges.

Archbishop HUGHES, or somebody whom he inspires, has addressed a letter to the *Tribune*, in reply to our recent remarks upon his address at the Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham. He flatly denies having charged Protestants, on that occasion, with hostility or indifference to the cause of education. We can only say that every report of his speech which has appeared—that of the *Tribune* amongst the number—confirms our statement. He alleged distinctly that "New-England was the only Protestant community which had done anything to encourage education;" and he sought by a piece of the clumsiest sophistry to impress his audience with the belief that it was a more creditable achievement to have "founded" Oxford and Cambridge in the eighth or thirteenth century, than to have maintained them in brilliancy, in honor, and in efficiency during the last three hundred years. He cited them as instances of Catholic devotion to learning, but he studiously avoided all allusion to the fact that these two Universities have won almost all their fame in Protestant hands; that it is as Protestant institutions—exclusively and intensely Protestant—that they have trained hundreds of the greatest lights of science and literature which the modern world has seen. We do not assert that they might not have revolutionized philosophy in Lord BACON, and natural science in NEWTON, if they had remained Catholic, though when we consider the persecutions to which GALILEO was subjected by Italian prelates in his lifetime, and the angry denunciations heaped upon the earth's rotation, in our own days, by an Irish Archbishop, we might well be pardoned some doubts on the subject. But if a Catholic Archbishop must be illogical enough to sneer at Protestants for not establishing Universities before there were any Protestants in existence, he surely ought to be honest enough to mention that they have made an able use of those which Catholics bequeathed them, and that every great seat of Catholic learning which fell into their hands can show a host of illustrious names on its lists of heretical graduates.

The Archbishop, talking through the *Tribune*, charges us with maintaining:

"That the people of England, for instance, were Catholics up to the period of HENRY VIII.'s reign; that they had been Catholics until then, and that now they had become Protestants; and that, of course, whatever they had done as Catholics, should inure to the benefit of the new creeds. Now, nothing but the instinct of cunning and of sophistry could have put such a view of the case into the mind of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is contrary to reason and to justice. It is contrary to the decisions of our courts. It is contrary to the rights of a community. It is at violence with the common law of England, and of all nations that recognize public jurisprudence and individual rights. Cases involving the principle even in our own City have been decided entirely adverse to the decision of the NEW-YORK TIMES. But let us admit for a moment that the TIMES is not in a fog, what would be the consequence? We have seen it in New-England; colleges founded by Trinitarians have been clandestinely brought over to the management of the Unitarians—and those who still believed in the Trinity have not asserted their original rights—because, perhaps, among other reasons, the very juries and judges who should have to try the case had themselves passed away from the belief of the triune God, and had also become Unitarians.

So, in like manner, let us suppose, merely for illustration, that a portion of our citizens who have an interest both in Trinity Church and Columbia College were to become—one is almost ashamed to say it—Mormons, then, according to the *Times*, they would have a right to claim the property of both, and afterwards cry out, in the very ears of the newspaper, 'See what we have done for religion and education, we Mormons; if you do not believe our word, look at Trinity Church and Columbia College—these are the monuments of what we have done for religion, education and mankind.'"

We have extracted these accusations *verbatim*, in justice to our distinguished accuser, in order that the reader may make out their meaning for himself if he can. We confess that, for our own part, we do not exactly see what the writer intends to prove of us. If he means to say that we maintained that the English Protestants had a "legal" right to convert Oxford and Cambridge to Protestant uses at the Reformation, he is mistaken as to the fact. We did not raise this point, either directly or indirectly.

The Archbishop says that the conduct of the British Protestants, in taking Oxford and Cambridge at the time of the Reformation, was "contrary to the decisions of *our* Courts, and at variance with the common law of England." Perhaps it was. If so, why does not His Grace apply to Judge SUTHERLAND or to Lord CAMPBELL for a *quo warranto*? We promise not to interfere while the argument is in progress. We have something else to do than to trouble our heads about the legality of acts committed by the British people three hundred years ago. What we did say in the article which has given the Archbishop so much offence, was that the Universities had been appropriated to Protestant uses by the Catholics turned Protestants who presided over them, and that whether this course was lawful or unlawful, the Archbishop, when talking collegiate history, ought to have mentioned that the institutions had ever since been conducted, so far as science and literature are concerned, with splendid success. About the law of the matter we care no more than about the law of the French or American Revolution, both of which were carried on in defiance "of the decisions of the Courts," and, if we had time for any such discussion, we should certainly not begin it with a gentleman who considers that the very dubious grant of German Emperors eight hundred years ago, gives the Pope of to-day the right to keep the people of Italy in subjection to his own despotism by the aid of foreign hirelings. What do the "decisions of *our* Courts" say on this point? What "do the rights of a community" say? What "do public jurisprudence and individual rights" say?

The Archbishop's *exposé* of our "sophistries," contained in his illustration of a hypothetical transfer of Trinity Church and Columbia College to the Mormons, we confess has quite overwhelmed us. We felt firm before our foe till we came to this; but this, we honestly avow, leaves us not a word more to say. The case of Mormons who, having seized on Trinity Church and the College, should point to them as proofs of what "they had done for religion and education," is so precise a parellel to the case of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and of the Protestant world generally, claiming for Oxford and Cambridge Universities the credit of having, during three hundred years of Protestant rule, rendered incalculable service to learning and literature, by training BACON and NEWTON, MILTON, and ADDISON, and PITT, and HALLAM, and MACAULAY, and GROTE, and hundreds of others their not unworthy peers, that we feel quite ashamed of ourselves, and hope the Archbishop will overlook, for once, our audacity and stupidity. Charity and forbearance stand high amongst the Christian virtues. As the Archbishop is strong, let him also be merciful.

Another Pleader for the Pope.

The pastoral letter of his Grace, the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Suffragans of that great province of the Roman Catholic Church, an extract from which appears in another column, marks an era in the history of the Church militant, over which every American Protestant will probably exult. No weapon has been more powerful in the hands of Anti-Papal controversialists than the vast sums of money dispatched by the Roman propaganda, aided by an Austrian missionary combination, to extend the area of Catholicism in this country; and the amounts obtained from ardent disciples of LUTHER and CALVIN as a competing capital wherewith to repel the monetary warfare of the seven-headed monster have been of the most satisfactory character. Indeed, every attribute of national and sectarian jealousy has been called into the liveliest activity by this standard old story. The Pastoral indicates that this state of things has come to an end. The tide has turned. American Catholicism is invoked to aid the Papacy struggling for existence in Europe; and the current of sanctified bullion no longer passes from the Old World to the New, but flows backward in the path of Empire. No longer are Roman *scudi* and Austrian florins to extend the cords and strengthen the stakes of the Church of St. Peter in the wilderness of the Far West. The blood which has so long poured from the heart to the extremities, now seeks the origin of pulsation; and there will not be wanting shrewd observers who will predict death as the inevitable physiological result of this new action.

Nor is this the most remarkable aspect of the interesting document before us. At the very moment Catholic America is thus invited to expend its energies in indirect aid of the cause of Italian despotism, Italian Catholicism is active in recruiting funds to promote the cause of freedom, the only barrier to which in these days of Bourbon decrepitude, is the temporal power of Rome. The dollars freely given to Sicily neutralize the dollars sent as tribute to Rome. St. Peter's pence are more than compensated for by the pence of GARIBALDI—to say nothing of the muskets of the latter; and thus all the effect of Catholic American intervention will be lost in the general equation of things. The Italian patriot, however, may find his reward in the consciousness of his holy politics, and the true Catholic in the blessing of his holy religion. A result thus missed in the conflict of events, may be hit in benefits to the individual.

The truth is, the intervention promoted by these Roman Catholic prelates is as strictly political as that in which the agents of the Garibaldi fund are engaged. They frankly place it upon these grounds. The dependence of the Papal Court upon temporal tribute from its temporal subjects, as distinguished from the voluntary and obligatory help of the faithful throughout Christendom, is the reason given for contributing to compel an oppressed province of Italy to accept a repulsive despotism, and to furnish that tribute which must else be made up from the charities of the Catholic world. Such compulsion is a direct conflict with the liberalism of which VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI are the evangelists; it is to force a yoke upon one local section of the Church for the relief of the rest: and to advance a political system, the destruction of which has been the main purpose of the American Government and people. Regarding the recommendations of the Catholic prelates from this point of view, we are slow to believe that the appeal will find a cordial response from their laity; the great majority of whom have been educated to sympathize with very different views. Besides, while His Holiness has millions to spare to maintain needless armies, he surely has no excuse for visiting the American Church with the plea of St. Peter's poverty; and on this ground alone the petition becomes preposterous, as well as objectionable. We apprehend the Catholic community will practically take this view of the matter.

The Mayor and the Aqueduct.

We publish in another column a copy of a memorial, which has just been put into circulation among the taxpayers of New-York, urging the Board of Councilmen to arrest the march of Mayor WOOD towards a pure municipal despotism, by refusing their concurrence in the removal of two officers from the Croton Aqueduct Department for "insubordination." We may as well frankly say at once, however, that we have little hope of any good to be effected by this very proper and praiseworthy step. Of course every sensible and respectable man in New-York who knows anything of the way in which his money is spent, and his interests looked after, by the Government we are supposed to have chosen for ourselves, knows perfectly well that Mr. CRAVEN, for instance, is now, as he has for many years past been, an officer wholly competent to the charge of the great aqueduct on which the health, the comfort, and, it may almost be said without exaggeration, the life of New-York, have now come to depend. Of course, too, every such person knows, that to transfer the control and management of this vital public work at this season of the year to new and, necessarily, inexperienced hands, is to risk the whole water supply of the metropolis at the moment when it is of supreme importance to the public hygiene. Equally of course, it requires no great exertion of the intellect for any good citizen to understand that a Chief Magistrate who can thus deliberately trifle with the welfare of the community, on the ground of personal offence taken by himself is, on his own showing, a man utterly unfit either to remove or to appoint any public officer whatever. Were Mr. CRAVEN lawfully held and bound to do homage to "this our Cæsar," and had he willfully neglected this great feudal duty, it would be an act of the commonest good citizenship, in our master, to overlook his own personal annoyance in the consideration of the general good. But Mr. CRAVEN, not being Mr. WOOD's "subordinate," cannot have been guilty of "insubordination," and the Mayor's pretended "cause" for his removal rests on the same basis with the enlightened determination of Mr. Alderman CORNELL, who, it seems, has resolved to vote against Mr. CRAVEN's retention in office, whether he is or is not a fit man for his place, simply because he (Mr. CORNELL) does not like "Mr. CRAVEN's manners, and thinks him wanting in respect to Aldermen when they call on him." What the errands of Aldermen usually are, when they call on the heads of tax-disbursing Departments, we all know, and it is just possible that the people of New-York may find something to commend in the independence of a public servant who fails to show "respect" to Ward politicians who invade his office with droves of pets whom they wish at once provided with posts at the public crib. Mr. CRAVEN's destined successor, we may depend, will be exquisitely "respectful" alike to Alderman CORNELL and to Mayor WOOD, at least until after his confirmation in office. Once confirmed, he will belong to "His Excellency" alone, and the silly Fathers, who are so greedily bent on giving us a King Stork, will then perhaps find out that there is not room enough in the City Hall for him and them.

In all its stages, the action of Mayor WOOD on the subject of the Aqueduct Department has been equally shameless and scandalous. It would be a waste of words to dilate upon the undisguised lust of absolute authority for the sake of patronage, and of the political power that patronage gives, which rules the policy of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. The sacrifice of the Croton Aqueduct is but one step the more towards putting the public labor-market of New-York into Mr. WOOD's pocket. We ought to resist it, certainly, for to submit to it is simply to abdicate our self-respect as well as our rights. But there is small warrant in the history of the past for any confidence that we shall do so. Nine men in ten of these who are most deeply concerned in a matter which concerns us all, will glance at this memorial, think it a hard case that the City should be given over to "such a man as WOOD," go their ways and forget all about it. If they should wake some morning to find no water in their Croton pipes, and the streets afloat, their indignation might then take a practical turn. Merely to be plundered and insulted has become such an everyday matter with the New-Yorker, that he no more thinks of demanding either public spirit or common decency in a municipal officer, than a Turkish rajyah does of escaping a kick when he meets the servant of a Pasha.

The Coming of the Champion.

The conquering hero has come—without his conquest. Jason without his golden fleece, however, would have been Jason still, and HEENAN without his belt is HEENAN.

True to the national reputation for fair play and honesty which they have conferred upon themselves and cannot think of permitting anybody else to share, our English cousins have shown themselves a little more than kin and less than kind to the gladiator of the age. They first cheated him out of his victory at Farnborough, then gave him a sort of half-belt of glory, hanging up the great original object of his love and war, like Orion's, out of reach, and finally forgot to pay for the substitute. So that while we have our HEENAN once more among us, his trophy lies in the shop-window of a London jeweler, waiting for the "noblemen and gentlemen" who ordered it, to come, pay for it, and take it away. In America we are quite capable of making fools of ourselves in the way of testimonials, but we think we may fairly claim that no militia company ever complimented its captain with the mirage of a silver pitcher, and that no "gentlemanly and accomplished bar-keeper" was ever fobbed off by his admiring friends with a promise to pay him a gold-headed cane "one of these days."

Great Britain has not behaved prettily to Great HEENAN; but we will not avenge ourselves on the Prince of Wales when we catch him. In the first place, our natural magnanimity forbids; and, in the next place, we should be afraid to do so. Since those twenty thousand British volunteers were safely marched in and out of Hyde Park; and especially since Her Majesty the Queen, as we are informed by the *Times*, "pulled a string attached to the trigger of a rifle," which had been carefully fastened by Mr. WHITWORTH in a direction to cover the bull's-eye of a target our hundred yards off, and so deposited a conical bullet directly in the middle of the aforesaid bull's-eye, we are convinced that it would not be safe for us to find fault with England in any circumstances, or to put the least slight upon her. Let us then rejoice over the return of HEENAN to-day, and take a noble revenge when the Prince comes, by giving a joint ball to both, under the supervision of the Japanese Committee.

The reception of the illustrious champion on this side, we are sorry to say, was not all that could be wished. It was confidently expected that the propitious winds and waves would have wafted him to our shores on Friday morning, in time for his now undamaged "peepers" to be gladdened with the spectacle of HICKS, the pirate, swinging at Bedloe's Island. The worshipers of muscle could not have contrived a more delicate compliment; and we must say, that in our opinion, Marshal RYNDERS showed a very poor appreciation of the importance of the event which is now thrilling the nation, in failing to put off the execution of HICKS till the *Vanderbilt* had been signaled and come at least within opera-glass range. He does not appear to have thought of anybody's pleasure but his own. After asking a condemned criminal to wait a few minutes on the brink of eternity while his friends ran up to take a look at the *Great Eastern*, the Marshal owed it to the community to keep HICKS for the Heenan reception. The pugilistic population would then have been sure to be out on the river, and although it might have tried their self-command a little to be favored with two such excitements at once, still the thing would have been perfect in its way, and unique in history. As it was, the prince of pugilists came into the harbor as quietly as any Ex-President. On Friday an "excursion was organized" to intercept the *Vanderbilt*, and aptly "welcome the champion home;" but after sailing about the Bay all day and all night, looking at HICKS, saluting everybody and everything, and eating and drinking all their lockers empty, the excursionists got tired and came home again yesterday. Thanks to their little faith, HEENAN landed at Staten Island on Sunday morning, without so much as a rocket being fired or a bell rung in his honor. Dr. CHEEVER was better treated when he went away than HEENAN when he arrived. Such is, alas! the shallow inconstancy of the popular heart.

Douglas in Delaware.

The attempt to organize a Douglas party, nowhere a thrifty business, is especially unfortunate in Delaware. Not only was the State Convention, summoned to approve the action of the Charleston Convention, a failure, but a meeting called at Wilmington, on Saturday, to ratify the nomination of the Squatter Giant, lacked the numbers requisite to raise it to the dignity and bulk of a Committee meeting, and an adjournment was had without other proceedings. It is needless to say that there is an important body of the people of Delaware who approve the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and a still larger body whose sympathies are with the principles enunciated at Chicago; while not a score perhaps have the most trifling interest in the protection of slave property in the Territories; and less than that number would be able to say why they prefer BRECKINRIDGE to DOUGLAS. Yet so easily controlled is the movement of party machinery in communities so small, that Delaware will in all likelihood cast her insignificant electoral vote for ideas and a candidate to which she is utterly indifferent. It is sufficient that Senator BAYARD, lending himself to the great Southern conspiracy, has sold the State to SLIDELL, YANCEY & Co., to oblige the Democratic majority to make it over bodily.

The entire spectacle is suggestive of the mischief which the admission of small States into the Union may effect, and which can hardly be avoided. A large territory, although the population be small and scattered, is secured against this predominance of any individual will. It is too big to be put into any man's breeches pocket. But in the Federal family there are several small sisters who require anxious watch lest some shrewd political profligate elope with them; and some of them elude all vigilance and escape. Capt. STOCKTON would be sadly affronted were his proprietorship of East and West Jersey, as the legitimate successor of the CARTERETS, denied. Gov. SPRAGUE has just pocketed Rhode Island, And a BAYARD, fearful and not without reproach, is the actual chief of the Delawares. It will be wise in future Federal legislators to see that candidates for admission to the Federation be stout and muscular enough to keep themselves safe from such enforced and despotic tutorship.

Minor Topics.

—Mayor WOOD is out with a letter explaining the position in which he stands. His position has long been a standing joke.

—The Syracuse *Courier* calls Mr. LINCOLN a "scare-crow." When we remember that the Democratic Party have adopted a rooster as their emblem, this appellation bears rather a boomerangish significancy.

—The Chicago Zouaves, to inure them to the hardships of war, are drilled with bricks in their knapsacks; but under no pretence whatever are they allowed to partake of liquor. Herein their practice greatly differs from that of most other companies. The generality of militiamen are drilled with bricks in their hats.

—The *Journal of Commerce* traces the pedigree of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, whom it styles the "President of 1861," down quite a sinuous stream, starting with JOHN KNOX as the fountain head. If any deduction may be made from present appearances in regard to the result of the November election, the line that began with JOHN KNOX will end with knocks, JOHN.

—A new banner has been hung out upon the wall of the Press. An evening journal, devoted to DOUGLAS and the Democracy, has entered upon the campaign, under the appropriate name of the *Sentinel*. It has plenty of freshness and fire, and gives no signs of falling asleep at its post.

—The story that the Haytians subscribed some $28,000 to the JOHN BROWN'S widow fund has been contradicted. It is correct. But only $684 of the subscription was in Spanish currency, and the balance, being in Haytian dollars, only equaled $1,802, so that the widow will only get $2,486 from it. When black men subscribe for the relief of white men's widows gallantry should lead them to pay up in white men's currency.

—The London *Star* has learnt by telegraph that Mr. Homestead's bill has been vetoed by the President. And yet the knowledge of the London *Star* in relation to American matters and manners is not in a more nebulous state than that of English papers generally. It is only a few days since that a leading London journal informed its readers that the health of Gen. WASHINGTON was good, but that he had been superseded in command of the American forces.

—A pleasing paragraph is in circulation to the effect that a lady editor, who called upon Mr. BUCHANAN, was asked by him in what State she resided. "In the state of single blessedness," was the facetious reply. "That's my lot," responded the gallant Old Buck, as he stooped down and impressed a kiss on his fair visitor. We would not lightly accuse the distinguished celibate of whom this story is told of telling a fib; but if he, at the present time, is not living in the State of double cursedness, it is simply because that State has as yet no recognized existence.

—GARIBALDI, in promoting the union of Italy, has seriously interfered with another union. The marriage of the Count of TRANI, brother of the young King of Naples, with the Princess ISABEL, of Bavaria, which was to have "come off" in September of this year, has been adjourned *sine die*; his Bavarian Majesty, like a prudent papa, declining to send his daughter into a house out of which he sees so great a number of rats running at the top of their speed. We hope the young pair will take a little "divine philosophy," and not rush rashly into the vein of Romeo and Juliet.

—Our country exchanges are telling their readers that "HICKS, the pirate, met his death with fortitude." By this statement they wholly prostitute a word which has already been greatly demoralized. To say that in his last moments he displayed the same stoical stupidity and brute insensibility which seems to have characterized his whole life, would be much nearer the truth. Whatever opinions may be entertained in relation to a future existence, death is certainly a change which no thinking man can contemplate without awe; and to speak of an indifference to the great change, which is born in a lamentable ignorance of its nature, as "fortitude," is a catachresis indeed.

From Northern Mexico.

DISTRACTED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of June 21, refers to the reported victories of the Liberal forces at Alaya and Tepic. In its issue of the 28th, however, it has no confirmation of these rumors, but says:

"The internal strife in Mexico seems to be as far from a termination as ever. One day we hear of a brilliant victory gained by the Liberals, with thousands of slain in the ranks of their enemies, and the next we are confidently told that the report was exaggerated; that although the victory was theirs it was a bloodless one. The news of a triumph upon their part is quickly followed by that of a defeat, and in the reports which we receive it is necessary to make some grains of allowance, for they are all through interested mediums. It is, however, evident, that the Liberal Party have not now the means of putting an end to present strife, even if they were disposed so to do; nor is it evident the Centralists are in a better position in that respect.

The recent battle of Guadalajara, which the Liberals aver was merely a failure on the part of URAGA to take the city, has undoubtedly had the effect to in a great measure restore MIRAMON to the confidence of the people in the central portion of the Republic, ZULOAGA to the contrary, notwithstanding, and he may yet cause his power to be felt nearer this frontier. His resources, however, are said to be very low; the failure of the house of JECKER cutting off one of his main sources for obtaining funds.

CALEN is still ravaging the northern portion of the country. Gen. CARVAJAL is at Zacatecas, to protect that place from an anticipated attack from his hordes. What turn affairs will next take is difficult to predict. Should ZULOAGA insist upon his right to revoke the authority with which he clothed MIRAMON, it would be no strange thing if MIRAMON should make a compromise with the Liberals for the purpose of carrying out his views, mutual concessions being made by both parties. MIRAMON always gets the advantage in an open field, whatever may be the odds against him, and would be an acquisition to the ranks of the Liberals. Unless they settle upon some policy, however, by which a comparative peace may be secured for a few years, and allow the country to recuperate, all Northern Mexico will be overrun by Indians and robbers.

A new revolution is anticipated in Nuevo Leon. Heavy loans are demanded, and the exportation of specie is prohibited."

News from Hayti.

By the arrival of the brig *Isabel Beurmann*, we have advices from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to the 1st inst.

Capt. TAMSS, of the *Isabel Beurmann*, makes the following report:

"On my arrival the Haytien Government seemed ro be excited on account of some person in New-York (employed by the Haytien Government, sending a letter to a friend of his, saying that, in New-York and Boston, there were a great deal of counterfeit Haytien bills offered for sale. Another gentleman received a similar letter from New-York, which he gave to the Government. In consequence of this [illegible] The Government [illegible] to arrest [illegible] the bill was very healthy and quiet.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Dispute Between France and Peru—The Trouble Between the United States and Peru—Another Cause of Misunderstanding.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 15.

Dispatches from Peru announce the amicable settlement of the dispute with France. When the French Minister arrived first in Peru, he submitted to that Government his *ultimatum*, including four demands: First, the payment of $2,000 to DUBLIN as damages; second, that the French flag, when raised by the new Minister, should be saluted by the fortress at Callao, the salute to be returned by the French vessels in port; third, the dismissal from office of the Judge who pronounced sentence against DUBLIN; and, fourth, that said Judge should never again officiate in any matter in which France was a party. Until these several demands were yielded on the part of Peru, the Minister stated his instructions to be not to present his credentials; but finding them promptly rejected by Peru, he sought and obtained an interview with the President, which resulted in his reception as Minister Plenipotentiary, after which the subject in controversy was fully discussed between them, and the dispatches just received here say that mutual concessions were made and the dispute was amicably arranged to the entire satisfaction of both parties. The terms of settlement are not given, but it is clear that Peru was neither frightened nor bullied into any surrender of her rights.

It is also understood here that if our Government has really issued the orders to Mr. CLAY, intimated by the State Department, that official may be expected home by the next steamer; after which Mr. ZAGARRA will also receive his passport.

I regret to say that another cause of unfriendly relations between the United States and Peru has arisen. Under the treaty of 1851, it is agreed that the effects of citizens of either country dying in the other shall be delivered up to the Consul without delay, on the simple formality of filing an inventory before a Justice of the Peace. A number of cases have occurred in Peru of Americans dying, and the estates were immediately surrendered under the provisions of this treaty. Three years ago a Peruvian died in the United States, and his property is still withheld, although numerous demands have been made for it through the Department of State here. Peru, through her Minister here, I understand, has again called the attention of our Government to this palpable disregard of our treaty obligations. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 15.

A proclamation has been issued for the sale of 1,000,000 of acres of heretofore unoffered lands in Minnesota, during October next. They include lands reverting to the United States from Railroad grants.

Gen. LANE, accompanied by Gov. WINSLOW and other friends, leave Washington to-morrow for North Carolina on a visit, by invitation to Warrentown and elsewhere in that State.

The Douglas National Executive Committee have prepared, and will publish this week, an address to the country.

The crew of the frigate *Macedonian* will be paid off at Portsmouth, N. H., next week. She is ordered out of commission. She has been absent on a two years' cruise in the Mediterranean. The draft to meet her pay roll is for $64,000.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Stagnation of Business in San Francisco—Important Land Decision—Accident to the Ship Enterprise—Advices from Oregon.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Saturday, July 14.

By the Overland Mail-coach, with the regular San Francisco dates of June 25, and telegraphic advices of the 26th, arrived here at 10½ o'clock this morning.

Six through passengers came with the mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 25.

There have been no arrivals of vessels here since the departure of the last mail.

Sailed June 24, ships *Midnight*, for Melbourne, and *Black Warrior*, for Mazatlan. The *Midnight* took 23,000 sacks of wheat.

So limited have been business transactions for the week that a retrospect embracing details would afford little of interest. Prices of all articles have undergone no important change.

The affairs of BREWSTER & Co., and other business houses which lately failed, are still subjects of general discussion.

The long-expected Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of June 9, arrived at Carson Valley on the evening of June 22, and will reach San Francisco to-night. The prospect of re-establishing this enterprise on a permanent basis is a matter of general congratulation.

The Supreme Court, on the 22d inst., rendered a decision adverse to the Peter Smith titles to real estate in San Francisco, except to the beach and water lots, which are confirmed. Many millions of property are affected by this decision. It is favorable to settlers in the neighborhood of San Francisco, and destructive to the schemes of real estate speculators in the various towns of the State.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* is advertised to sail for Panama on the 30th inst., carrying the New-York and other Eastern mails.

Capt. E. PENDLETON, who was convicted last year of cruelty to seamen on board the bark *Sarah Park*, on the voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco, has been discharged from custody, having served out his term of one year's imprisonment in the county jail and paid his fine of $175.

Official returns from the Oregon election give SHIEL, the Democratic candidate for Congress, seventy majority over LOGAN, the Republican candidate.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived on the 23d inst., bringing accounts from Crescent City and the northern counties of the State. The excitement there regarding the new copper mines continued, and fine claims were being opened with excellent prospects.

The papers still complain of the depredations of the Indians, who kill cattle whenever opportunities occur.

A large number of Chinamen have congregated at the seaports, waiting conveyance to British Columbia, whither they go on account of the mining tax in California.

The following was telegraphed to Vizalia:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 26—1 P. M.

The ship *Enterprise* arrived off this port yesterday. She was boarded by a newly-appointed pilot who endeavored to enter the harbor during a dense fog. She grounded near the entrance and remained in a perilous situation until this evening, when, after removing part of her cargo, she was got off and is now being towed in. She has leaked considerably, and part of her cargo is damaged. The amount of loss is not yet known, but it is probably not very large.

The steamer *Senator* has arrived from San Diego with a company of United States troops for the Washoe mines.

Spoken, April 4, ship *Wild Ranger*, from Boston for this port, in the South Pacific; April 10, latitude 25° north, longitude 76° west, ship *Witchcraft*, from New-York for this port.

The pony express will not be dispatched this week, it being found impossible to reconstruct the stations so soon. Probably, by the latter part of next week, it will resume its trips.

BREWSTER & Co.'s stock was sold, yesterday, by the Sheriff for $35,400.

The markets are utterly stagnant, with a downward tendency. Few sales are made. Business is very gloomy indeed, without any prospect of revival till after July 4.

Fire in Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Saturday, July 14.

The lower dépôt of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad took fire at 6 o'clock this morning, and was burned down. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion of cotton waste. The Railroad Company's books and papers were mostly saved. SHIPMAN's furniture store, in the upper part of the building, was totally destroyed. All the freight in the dépôt was saved. Loss on building $6,000, and on contents $8,000; insured.

Extension of the Overland Telegraph.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Friday, July 13.

A salute of 32 guns was fired this evening in honor of the completion of the telegraph line to this city.

The weather for the past few days has been intense

ly hot in this vicinity. Yesterday the thermometer stood 108 degrees in the shade, and the air was so hot as to almost suffocate a person. The river continues very low, being fordable at nearly every point.

Obituary.

LOWELL, Mass., Saturday, July 14.

NICHOLAS G. NORCROSS, an extensively known lumber dealer, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 14.

The *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock, for Liverpool, with 190 passengers. Wind west. Weather clear.

THE MILITARY FURORE.

Arrival and Reception of the Chicago Zouaves—Exhibition Drill in the Park—Our Militiamen Astonished.

The City was resonant with the sound of martial music on Saturday, The parades of the Eighth Regiment, receiving the Seventh on their return from Camp Scott; of the Sixth to receive the Chicago Zouaves, or United States Cadets, and the wonderful drill of the last-named in the Park, in the afternoon, kept the City alive with excitement the entire day.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ZOUAVES.

The Chicago Zouaves, or Governor's Guard of Illinois, is an independent military Company, which has been in existence but fourteen months, comprising all told, about a hundred men. The names of those who participate in this excursion, are as follows:—

OFFICERS—E. E. ELLSWORTH, Colonel Commanding; J. R. Scott, First Lieutenant; H. D. Laflin, Second Lieutenant; Charles De Villiers, Surgeon; J. B. Taylor, Paymaster; Hayden, Orderly Sergeant; Knox, Second Sergeant; Wetherell, Quartermaster; Botsford, Color Sergeant; Nevins, Bugler; Ross, Guide.

CADETS—Tucker, Connor, Barclay, Rogers, Abby, James, Fergus, Sibley, Brand, Cutler, McChesney, Smith, Scatterly, Wade, Batchelder, Banks, Coates, Olcott, Scott, Brown, Long, Hosmer, Larabee, Hall, De Witt, Aiken, Nathans, True, Yates, Baldwin, Hand, Behrend, Walker, Phillips, Kennicott, Innis, Fruin.

BAND—A. J. VASS, leader; S. Smidt, Drack, Barnard, Helms, Blenworth, Nuraburger, W. Drake, Schumaker, Stumf, Weisgruber, Werth, Chaffey, Nevins, Robinson, S. Dean, C. Dean, Bauer.

They have three distinct uniforms. The full Zouave dress consists of dark blue coat, blue pantaloons and caps, with buff trimmings. The drill uniform consists of loose, short scarlet trowsers, high gaiters with leggins, blue jacket and red cap, the various articles being trimmed with blue, orange and red trimmings, There is no coat collar, the neck being left free from the choking process so common in our infantry dress. They have bell buttons and *moire antique* facing to the jacket and vest. The fatigue or chasseur uniform, consists of red pants and blue coat, neatly trimmed.

They were organized in May, 1859, by their present commander, Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, who is Quartermaster of the Northern Division of Illinois, and Paymaster-general of the State Militia. They started with fifteen men, and their constitution debarred members from visiting saloons after drill hours, or drinking in uniform. On the next Fourth of July they paraded, and astonished the Chicagoans with the Zouave drill. At the seventh annual fair of the United States Agricultural Society, they took the prize of a stand of colors, worth $500, for going through the entire drill of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, in the presence of 80,000 spectators—but one company, however, competing with them. In order to show that they claimed to be the champion company of the United States and Canada, they issued a challenge, the terms of which were as follows:

"In publishing the 'terms of the drill' for the government of the contest for 'The Colors,' now in our possession, we submit them with entire confidence that they will meet with the approval of the gentlemen who contemplate meeting us in friendly competition for the championship. We have undertaken their arrangement with a keen apprehension of the delicacy of our position, and have been careful to exact nothing of our competitors with which, were our positions changed, we would not cheerfully comply; nor have we relied entirely upon our own judgment in this arrangement, but have submitted them to a number of distinguished officers, who have been unanimous in their approval of the 'terms of drill,' etc., etc., as fair and honorable in every particular.

"There has been some question as to the extent, etc., of our challenge. That there may be no further misunderstanding in reference to this subject, we will avail ourselves of this opportunity to explain the origin of, and repeat the challenge.

"We entered the contest for these colors, understanding that the possession of them conferred the championship of the militia of the United States, inasmuch as the award was offered by a National Society, and the drill open to all alike. We exerted ourselves to the utmost, and were much disappointed in not meeting the competition we had been led to expect. Having received the colors, and not caring to wear honors until fairly and unquestionably our own, we determined, before claiming the championship, to give an opportunity, to all who desired to avail themselves of it, to contest our right to that honor. Hence this challenge, which arose, not from a spirit of arrogance or bravado, but from a sense of fairness and honor, which, we trust, will ever govern our actions in our military capacity, and without which we should consider even the championship of the United States and Canadas a poor honor.

1. The merits of the contending companies shall be decided by a drill before a board of seven judges, who shall be military gentlemen of acknowledged ability, graduates of the United States Military Academy, and who are practically familiar with Hardee's drill.

2. The contesting company shall choose alternately six judges, who shall choose the seventh. Each of the companies shall have the right of objecting to either of the judges, if it can be shown that he is in any manner prejudiced.

3. The judges shall base their decision upon the *absolute military merit* of the companies, their *fitness for active and immediate service*, and the extent and perfection of their drill. These points shall be determined by a test, and in a manner that will admit of no misconstruction or controversy.

4. In the event of the challenge being accepted by two or more companies in one State, we claim the right to require them to hold a trial drill, and decide which is the superior company—the drill to be conducted in accordance with the terms herein enumerated. The colors of the contestants shall be delivered to the victors, and we will drill with them as the representatives of their State. The object of this is simply to save time and expense.

5. If the companies accepting the challenge come to Chicago, we will undertake to entertain them, and no effort shall be spared on our part to render their visit pleasant to all concerned.

They will be required to bring with them a flag, banner, or whatever will answer the purpose, having upon one side the arms, motto and name of the company, and the regiment, division and State to which they belong; and on the reverse, the State arms.

6. In case of our going from Chicago to afford any company an opportunity to drill for the championship, we shall require them to possess a stand of colors, as valuable as our own, to be made in accordance with a description which we will send to any military company who apply for it.

7. When the companies appear before the judges, the commissioned officers of each shall make an affidavit that their men are not picked for the occasion, and that all the available men of the company are present. We claim the right, if we choose to enforce it, of requiring that our opponents shall drill no more men than ourselves, upon the day of trial.

8. At the close of the drill, the decision shall be rendered immediately, and the colors of the contestants delivered to the victors.

9. We claim the privilege of using a Light Infantry Manual, adapted to the Minie Musket, arranged for our use, by Col. ELLSWORTH, in lieu of Hardee's Manual, a strict observance of which (in our case) is rendered impossible, as it contemplated the use of the rifle. To affect any fancied advantage arising from this, we will place in the hands of the judges a printed copy of this manual, which shall contain as many movements, and all of them as difficult of execution as Hardee's or Scott's, and they may exact a strict observance of all its details.

10. All companies accepting or intending to accept this challenge, shall send an immediate notification to that effect to the

U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS,
Cadets' Assembly Rooms, Corner State and Randolph-streets, Chicago."

It is proper to state that section ninth is not intended to impose upon any Company competing, the use of the Cadet Manual used by the Zouaves, or of the same drill. The question for the judges to determine will be which Company is most perfect in its respective drill.

On the 10th of October, following their organization, the Company went on an excursion on the Northwestern Railroad, and on their return were presented with a bouquet composed of over three hundred strips of ribbon, cut from the hats of the lady excursionists. On the 22d of February, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, they adopted a series of resolutions, declaring it an offence, punishable by expulsion, for any member to enter, under any circumstances (with certain exceptions,) any drinking saloon, billiard saloon, gambling place, house of ill-fame, or any disreputable place whatever. Five members were expelled for disobedience of these rules, and since their leaving home on this trip two members have been expelled for the same cause. One great drawback upon the success of the Company has been that since its organization there have been no less than sixty-five members taken out of the ranks by removals, resignations, deaths and expulsions. This has added greatly to the labor of drilling the Company. During the first eight months after their organization, they drilled three nights each week, and for the last six months they have drilled nearly every night in the week, excepting Sunday of course. This vigorous exercise, the positive prohibition of enervating dissipation, sleeping upon hard beds, and judicious diet, has produced a body of men of astonishing physique, and a perfection of discipline which they claim, and perhaps justly, is unsurpassed in any department of any regular service. They are all young men, and there is not in the ranks a single member who looks to be thirty years of age. Their bronzed features, sharp outlines, light, wiry forms, muscular developments, and spirited, active movements, give them an appearance of dashing ferocity consistent with the general idea of the famous corps of the French army. Though their fame always precedes them, hyperbole has yet failed to create an expectation of their efficient drill that has not been fully realized.

The attainments of the Zouaves are in a great measure due to the executive abilities of their commanding officer, Col. ELLSWORTH. He is not, as has been freely stated in various papers, a graduate of West Point, but a self-taught tactician, who has combined the best points of both SCOTT'S and HARDEE'S tactics with an aptness that stamps his genius, while at the same time he has interpolated a number of improvements of his own that make the Zouave drill a matter of wonder to our best informed and practical military men; it is in fact a *coup d'état* in military tactics, like that of the telegraph in the transmission of NEWS, or of the *Great Eastern* in ship building.

THE RECEPTION OF THE ZOUAVES.

Col. PINCKNEY being an old friend of Capt. ELLSWORTH, ordered out the Sixth Regiment to receive the Zouaves, and a detachment of sixty men, together with Company F, Fourth Artillery, awaited at the pier the arrival of the guests in the *Isaac Newton*. The Zouaves were heartily welcomed, and were immediately escorted to the Astor House to breakfast. The few exhibitions in the manual and company movements requisite to effect this, electrified all who witnessed them, and were a foretaste of the splendid drill of the afternoon. After breakfast the Zouaves were escorted through Broadway, Union-square, Fourth-avenue, Bowery and Grand-street to Sixth Regiment Armory in Centre Market, where they took up their quarters. The drill-room was decorated in their honor, and as they entered they were received, as they had been by the dense crowds all along the line of march, with deafening applause. The Eighth Regiment, then under orders in the building, for the purpose of receiving the Seventh, greeted the strangers with three cheers and a tiger. The escorting corps and the Zouaves then formed on opposite sides of the room, and were exercised in the manual and a few movements, the Zouaves commanding the wondering attention of the large number of military men present. The guests were then dismissed until 2½ o'clock, when they were to appear at the

EXHIBITION DRILL IN THE PARK.

An expansive sea of spectators covered the Park, and every available point of sight in the City Hall in the afternoon, in consequence of the expected drill of the Zouaves. General Superintendent KENNEDY was evidently taken by surprise, for the Police arrangements were execrably bad. The large number of Officers of the First Division, headed by ex-Col. DURYEA, had to scramble in the crowd to obtain places, while numbers of unauthorized persons procured excellent situations. The Police were unnecessarily rude in many instances. It must be admitted, however, that officers and soldiers in uniform, and members of the Press, when recognized, were afforded all possible facilities, as far as practicable, in the general confusion. The apparent incompleteness of the Police arrangement may fairly be attributed to the fact that no one could have anticipated such an unusual crowd to brave the hot sun for over four hours on such an occasion.

At length the Zouaves arrived, under escort of Company B, Sixth Regiment, Capt. SCHWARTZ, and both commands were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, after which Capt. ELLSWORTH was highly complimented by those dignataries on the efficient drill of his corps. But they evidently did not know of the rare treat in store for them when they acquiesced in Capt. ELLSWORTH'S modest proffer of a more complete drill if they would be pleased to witness it.

The Zouaves were then put through a course of the most vigorous drill in the manual; loading and firing, and company movements, in common, quick and double quick time; skirmish drill or disposition against cavalry and deployments, that for three hours commanded the wrapt attention not only of the curious crowd, but of the thousands of military men present. The universal sentiment was one of astonishment and commendation, and it was admitted on all sides that such a drill was never before witnessed in this City. The Company seemed to move like a collection of electric clocks, even in loading and firing, and stacking arms—two of the most difficult movements for concerted action. In the manual, the light infantry drill commanded unusual applause. The "right shoulder shift," the "secure arms," "ground arms," were splendidly done. In the loading and firing, the regular ramming, and breaking of the cartridge in the hands, the return ramrod, and simultaneous firing, were excellent. In the company movements, the "break into platoons," "exchange ranks while on the march," "oblique by platoons," "wheeling," and "counter-marching," both in quick and double quick time, drew down continued plaudits from the military spectators. But the most surprising part of the drill was that without knapsacks; the deploying from one end of the Park to the other in companies of five as skirmishers; formation of company pyramid, preparing against cavalry assault; the bayonet exercise, retreat and shout on the rally, and produced a perfect *furore* of applause from citizens and military. The whole wound up with an exhibition of loading and firing while lying on the ground, running forward and retreating with an agility that would seem to enable them to dodge between balls in a real engagement. Their surprising springiness, muscularity and gymnastic excellence, was particularly developed in these movements, and the rapidity with which they dropped down on their stomachs, turned over on their backs and loaded, turned back and fired, jumped up by platoons, ran ahead, and repeated the same process, was highly interesting, though somewhat ludicrous. Some of our dignified kid-gloved soldiers would look quite funny in the performance of such manœuvres.

The entire drill lasted nearly three hours, including stoppages for rest, a few moments each time, and although performed under a scorching sun, on the hot sand, and comprising a series of vigorous exercises, the men stood it well, and attended strictly to their business. Two or three accidentally lost their caps during the double quick, and took not the slightest notice of it, either at the time, or when subsequently, when the company came to a halt, a comrade placed the caps awry upon the owners heads. Most men would have adjusted their headcoverings to fit comfortably, but they did not make the slightest effort to touch them until the order came to rest. The entire drill of the afternoon was performed under a number of disadvantages that would have daunted a less tardy corps. The Zouaves were fatigued with their long journey, a lack of sleep on the boat, and the hot, dusty march of the morning. The entire drill of which the corps is capable, includes a large number of movements not touched upon from want of time, including the silent manual, charging on a street crowd, and other novel movements. The latter was tried in one of the Western cities on their way here, and their assumed ferocity and horrid yells at the charge set even the military scattering helter skelter. Several opportunities will yet be given for our City soldiers to witness the drill of the Zouaves, and compete for the splendid champion colors won by the latter at the late United States Agricultural Fair. The Zouaves express their willingness to yield up these colors to the picked men of any company or regiment in the militia or regular service, in the United States or Canada, who shall exhibit superior drill to theirs. They do not except even our pet Seventh Regiment, and in fact seem anxious to have a trial with them. It is by no means certain that in such movements as the Seventh have been drilled, they could furnish a number of men who could nearly, if not quite, equal the Zouaves. But there are many movements of the latter which the Seventh has never even seen and therefore the trial would be incomplete. It is said that even one of the drill-masters of the West Point Cadets gives the preference, in perfection of drill, to the Zouaves.

The Zouaves started from home with about 90 men, encamped for two days at Adrian, Michigan, and have stopped at various cities on their way hither. Their numbers are much lessened by the dropping off of members who have availed themselves of the opportunity to see their friends, or do business in the East. The corps will leave New-York, however, with more men than they brought in, as several members will here "catch up." The enthusiastic cheering and clapping of hands with which the Zouaves are received here, pleases them much, as no such enthusiasm has been anywhere else evinced. In the evening the Zouaves visited Laura Keene's Theatre, and enjoyed the "Tycoon" heartily, sitting through the entire performance with an exhibition of intense interest. They were received on their entrance with rounds of cheers from the audience, and on their exit with the same from the crowd collected outside the theatre.

Although the Zouaves have taken meals at the Astor, Lafarge, and Everett Houses, they are permanently quartered at the Sixth Regiment Armory, and sleep on the floor, rolled up in their blankets. They yesterday dined at various places about town, a number of them looking out for themselves as best they could. A large squad visited Trinity Church, and in the afternoon most of them were taken to view such sights of the city as can be seen on Sunday, including, of course, the Central Park.

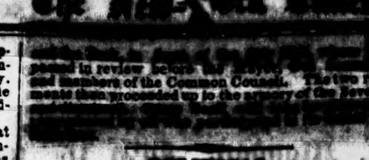
This morning the officers of the Company will be photographed in a group by one of the best artists in the City, and the other members of the corps will pass the time as best pleases them. At 2 o'clock they assemble at their head-quarters in Centre-street, and afterwards take the cars for Madison-square Park, where they will undergo a short drill. The General Superintendent of Police has promised Col. ELLSWORTH to station an ample force on the parade-ground, to preserve a space in which they may execute their movements without being crowded.

To-morrow, the Zouaves are to visit Brooklyn upon the invitation of Company C., Thirteenth Regiment. They will see the Navy-Yard, pay their respects to Mayor POWELL, and the Common Council, and probably proceed to East New-York, and give another exhibition drill. They leave the latter part of the week for either Boston or Philadelphia. They have been absent from home two weeks, and have three weeks traveling yet before them, before they return.

Return of the Seventh Regiment.

STRIKING TENTS—REVIEW BY THE MAYOR—HOME AGAIN.

At the firing of the signal gun, on Saturday morning, Camp Scott disappeared "like snow-flakes on the river;" all the tents were struck simultaneously, and in the twinkling of an eye the white village was no more. The troop rode to the boat on their horses, the baggage and regimental property was disposed in huge express wagons under the charge of Quartermaster WINCHESTER, the three hundred and fifty men marched to the depôt, took their seats in a special train, and were whirled away to the boat at Vanderbilt's landing. The entire regiment, including troop and baggage, embarked on the steamboat *Josephine*, the band playing "The girl I left behind me," and the corps giving cheers for Staten Island. They were received on landing in the City by the Washington Grays, Eighth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. WATERBURY commanding, mustering all told about four hundred men, a salute being fired from the howitzer battery, under command of Capt. J. M. VARIAN, as the *Josephine* neared the wharf. So rapid was the firing that but four minutes and a half were consumed in discharging one hundred and two guns. After the customary escort ceremonies, the two regiments proceeded up Broadway, Park-place



POLITICAL.

Mr. Everett's Position.

LETTER FROM HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

Mr. EVERETT has apparently been authorizing a declaration of his present views on the Slavery question. A gentleman, in Eutaw, Alabama, seeing the charges of unsoundness made against him by some Southern journals, cut out several of these notices, and sent them to Mr. EVERETT, asking that some notice might be taken of them. In answer to that communication, the following letter was received, not from Mr. EVERETT, but from the President of the Massachusetts State Central Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, and this is, we presume, the same letter read by Mr. TAYLOR, on the stand during his speech here.

BOSTON, June 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th was received by Mr. EVERETT this day. When he accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Union Convention, it was in the understanding that the correspondence which might grow out of it should devolve on the Union Committee here. Your letter of the 12th has accordingly been placed in my hands, and as you request an answer that will reach you by return of mail, I have but a few moments to prepare it.

The Compromise measures of 1850 were regarded and have been supported by conservative men at the North, as a fair and practicable basis of united political action between the two great sections of the country. To those measures Mr. EVERETT gave his full concurrence.

The papers inclosed in your letter, viz: the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. BONDAN'S letter, and Mr. EVERETT'S reply, date from the year 1839. They were brought before the Senate of the United States in 1841, at the time of his nomination as Minister to England, and made the ground of a motion for its rejection. HENRY CLAY opposed that motion with great warmth, and said, "that if, through the influence of the South, the appointment of a man of Mr. EVERETT'S known conservative opinions was rejected, the Union was already dissolved." At the close of a fervid speech by RUFUS CHOATE in support of Mr. EVERETT'S appointment, the late Hon. W. C. PRESTON exclaimed, "I am afraid I have committed myself to vote against him, but by Heaven he shall not be rejected." Mr. PRESTON was afterwards head to say that "he regretted that vote more than any ever given by him." Mr. EVERETT'S nomination as the first Minister to China, two years later, was, I believe, unanimously confirmed in the same Senate, of which Mr. Vice-President KING and Mr. CALHOUN were members. His nomination as Secretary of State on the death of Mr. WEBSTER was unanimously confirmed in 1852. In the following year he was elected by the conservative members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. EVERETT'S views with reference to the sectional agitation now distracting the country, if left in any doubt by his own course, are sufficiently shown by the bitter hostility of the entire Anti-Slavery press. They were reaffirmed, to the great acceptance of good patriots throughout the Union, in his speech at Faneuil Hall on occasion of the attempt at Harper's Ferry; and they are restated in his letter signifying his reluctant acceptance of the Baltimore nomination.

I will only observe, in conclusion, that as it seems to us here no good can result from a review of all that has been said or written North or South, for twenty or thirty years, on the question which now more than ever distracts the country. Reasonable men will not, in either section, expect to find entire concurrence in the other; and if sentiments like those entertained, and on all proper occasions avowed by Mr. EVERETT fail to win the confidence of Union-loving men at the South, Mr. CLAY'S emphatic exclamation in 1841, may well be repeated.

I remain, Dear Sir, in haste, very respectfully yours,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
President State Central Committee of the Constitutional Union Party.
To JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, Esq., Eutaw, Alabama.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 14.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are making preparations to give him a grand reception on his arrival in this city. It is understood he will attend the commencement at Harvard College on Wednesday, and accept the invitation of the Lancers to dine with them on that day.

Serenade to Mr. Breckinridge.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 14.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was serenaded last night at Barnum's Hotel. He made a brief reply.

Political Meetings in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 14.

A well-attended Republican meeting was held in Court-house-square last night, and addressed by P. O. HAWES, Esq.

Preparations are making for a large Breckinridge meeting to-night.

NEWPORT, Saturday, July 14.

A large Democratic meeting was held here last night and speeches were made by Gen. FLOURNEY, of Arkansas, and Maj. IRA ROOT. Resolutions were adopted indorsing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Breckinridge Convention in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Saturday, July 14.

The County Convention of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE assembled at the Court-House today, and organized by electing Judge JAMES MORRISON President, with several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Resolutions endorsing BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were adopted. Speeches were made by Judge ECKELS, Hon. A. B. CARLTON and others.

Breckinridge Convention in New-York.

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday, July 14.

At a Convention of Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, for the Second Assembly District of Ontorio County, held in Canandaigua to-day, Col. G. W. TERRENCE, of Victor, was elected a delegate to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse August 7, and J. W. TAYLOR alternate.

Douglas in Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 14.

The long-talked-of Douglas County meeting called here this afternoon was a total failure. Nobody present.

Congressional Nomination in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 14.

The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 11th inst., and nominated Hon. C. C. COLE for Congress.

Political Miscellany.

The Newark (Ohio) *Advertiser* has gone over to BRECKINRIDGE, and the Douglas Democrats in the vicinity are about to start an organ of their own.

Senator WIGFALL left Washington for Texas on Friday. He is to take an active part in the canvass of his State for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Hon. F. W. KELLOGG, one of the Representatives from Michigan, had a warm reception at Grand Rapids on the 11th.

CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, was in Cleveland, O., a few days ago. He is to stump Indiana thoroughly for LINCOLN.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* speaks of a Bell-Everett ratification meeting held there recently, as the largest gathering which has been convened in Pulaski County since 1856.

Hon. Robert W. Johnson, United States Senator from Arkansas, was in Memphis, Tenn., a day or two ago. He supports Breckinridge and Lane.

The Washington *Star* has information that Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, declares that as between the election of Breckinridge and Lincoln he prefers the triumph of the latter.

A card appears in the Anderson, S. C., *Gazette*, from the constituents of Hon. JAMES L. ORR, asking that gentleman to consent to run as a candidate for the State Legislature.

Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, is making a brief visit to his plantation. In a few days he will return to Washington and resume his duties as Chairman of the Douglas Democratic Committee.

The *Albany Argus* claims that the action of the late Constitutional Union Convention, at Syracuse, is in effect the presentation of the DOUGLAS ticket to the Conservative electors, not only as a political necessity, but as a choice.

The Lecompton, K. T., *Democrat* is for BRECKINRIDGE, the Leavenworth *Herald* and *Dispatch* support Mr. DOUGLAS, while the Wyandot *Argus* and Atchison *Union* cannot conclude which candidate is to be elected, and therefore support the Democratic Party in general.

Judge REAGAN, of Texas, addressed the people in Houston a few days ago. He eulogized BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and urged their support as a matter of duty; the question whether they could be elected or not had nothing to do with the propriety of supporting them.

WM. H. TURNER, of Fayette County, Tenn., a delegate to the Baltimore Convention and originally a warm friend of Mr. DOUGLAS, declares his purpose of supporting the Breckinridge and Lane ticket if there should be no reconciliation between the two factions.

The *Constitution* says: "The story going the rounds of the papers about a quarrel between the President and Senator GWIN, is entirely destitute of foundation of truth or fact. The relations between the President and the Senator from California, up to the hour of the departure of the latter on Tuesday last, were never more friendly."

Hon. EDWIN ROSE, of Bridgehampton, L. I., formerly an American, has given in his adhesion to Mr. LINCOLN. He is not prepared to embrace the distinctive doctrines of the Republican Party, but between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS he prefers the former, and this he thinks will be the *choice* of a large proportion of the Americans of Suffolk County.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that the "Straightout Americans" are to hold a public meeting at no distant day in Monument Square, "to consider what course they shall pursue as a party in the approaching Presidential election." By a previous resolution, it had been determined to leave the members of the party free to vote their own preferences, but in view of the fact that all the candidates are now in the field, it has been deemed best to take party action in the premises.

Mr. J. J. HOOPER, editor of the Montgomery, Ala., *Mail*, having written to Ex-Senator CLEMENS, expressing regret that he should feel it to be his duty to support Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, that gentleman replies through the columns of the Memphis *Enquirer*, again stating his reason for the course he has taken; but adding that if Mr. HOOPER and those who are with him succeed in precipitating the cotton States into a revolution, he will meet whatever privations or perils they may be called on to face, as frankly as the boldest.

The Baltimore Democrats had a stormy meeting on Thursday night. The week previous the City Convention was in session and framed resolutions indorsing Mr. DOUGLAS, but through some misunderstanding about the call, the friends of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE were not out in full force. On the present occasion, however, the latter had the majority. By parliamentary manœuvreing the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS prevented the repeal of the resolutions indorsing him, and after an excited debate the meeting adjourned at ten minutes past 12 o'clock without taking any action.

Hon. T. W. NOELL, of Missouri, has issued an address to the voters of the Seventh Congressional District, giving his reasons for supporting Mr. DOUGLAS. He reviews the history of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, declares it as his opinion that the latter was regular, and that Mr. DOUGLAS received the nomination fairly. He reiterates his opposition to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and says that in supporting Mr. DOUGLAS he does not consider himself as abandoning his position on this question. The great point is whether the Republicans or Democrats shall rule, and for his part he is willing to stand with the regular organization of his party, and go down with it, if needs be.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS, in a speech at Utica during the session of the Constitutional Union Convention affirmed that $20,000 were placed in Mr. THURLOW WEED'S hands some months ago, to influence the Legislature in its action on the Brooklyn Ferry Company. He knew that Mr. WEED would abuse him for this, but his case was adamantine and he cared nothing for abuse. To this the *Evening Journal* replies: "The only 'abuse' of Mr. BROOKS in which we shall indulge, is simply to brand his charge with falsehood. There is neither the shadow nor the semblance of truth in it. The exact reverse of this accusation is true. The offer of money by Brooklyn officials was unequivocally and instantly rejected. BROOKS' 'case,' therefore, is an 'adamantine' and brazen slander."

The Washington *Intelligencer* discusses the "proposed truce" between the friends of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. The expedient it thinks a very comfortable one for those who have been troubled with the question of legitimacy and regularity, as it relieves them of the responsibility of deciding which is the pure Democratic ticket. The *Intelligencer* adds however, "while we are loth to obtrude our advice in quarters where we have as little claim as disposition to interfere, we would venture to suggest that the auspices are not propitious to the ultimate success of any scheme of compromise by which it may be sought to pursuade the Democratic masses to take their candidates, as well as their principles, subject to the shifting chances of an electoral contest. The wise man advises to buy the truth and sell it not. If men will indulge in the luxury of distinct and independent opinions, it is best to show a sufficient tenacity in the defence of those opinions, to vindicate the sincerity with which they are held. If, however, this whole controversy is a mere strife about words and men, without regard to principles, we do not see any serious objection to the truce proposed, though it would still remain a question for future Homers why the strife between Agamemnon and Achilles should have been ever begun if it was to be so soon ended in such a way."

Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Archbishop of Baltimore publishes a pastoral letter in the *Catholic Mirror* of last week. It is signed by the Bishops of Wheeling, Richmond, Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Charleston, Florida and Savannah. The Roman question is discussed at length. The Bishops say:

"Brethren, we are, as you know, sincerely attached to the free institutions under which we live, and ready to sacrifice life itself in their support; but we are from principle opposed to all disturbance of established order on vain and false pretexts. We have had opportunities of knowing the Government of the Roman States, and feel that it compares advantageously with that of other countries. The forms of government are not indeed those which are popular in our age, but Christian principle moderates and directs them, the Divine law being always had in view with the ecclesiastical law, which is adapted to the religious profession of the citizens. Municipal privileges were ample at all times in the Roman States, and were increased by the liberality of the present Pontiff. Individual liberty is respected; property is safe; justice is sure; taxes are light; military conscription is unknown. In all these respects the Roman Government has the advantage of many others professedly liberal. If the concessions, spontaneously made by the Holy Father at the commencement of his reign had not been abused to effect a revolution, there can be no doubt that the condition of his subjects would have been still further improved. The revolted province is now burdened with enormous taxes, the citizens are forced into military service, and the clergy, dissatisfied with the new order of things, are visited with severe penalties, imprisoned or driven into banishment. We mention these things, not that we deem it necessary to extol, by way of contrast, the late Government, since, as Catholics, we have no concern with it, but to correct false impressions in justice to a clement and liberal Pontiff.

The letter concludes by appointing the first Sunday in September as the day for taking up collections and contributions for the "treasury of the Church," made necessary "in consequence of the loss of the revolted province," the revenues of which "enabled the Pontiff to meet the expense of his ecclesiastical administration."

The Catastrophe at St. Joseph.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND INJURED—PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The St. Joseph papers contain details of the dreadful occurrence which took place recently in that place. The buildings which fell were four-story bricks, with iron fronts, and were erected over a year ago. They were uniformly built, constituting the finest block in the city. Fears had been expressed that they were not as substantial as they should have been, as one of the stores fell while building. They were occupied by the wholesale dry goods houses of POWELL, LEVY & Co., and TOOTLE & FARLEIGH; and the wholesale grocery of NAVE, McCORD & Co. The walls of the building occupied by the latter firm fell from the weight of a stock of flour, completely crushing a frame house near it. The ruins soon took fire, and the flames communicated to the adjoining store of TOOTLE & FARLEIGH, which was soon leveled to the ground. The building of POWELL, LEVY & Co. was also injured, so that that is in a dangerous condition.

Two young men, named MITCHUM and HUDMET, were in the grocery store. The former was seriously injured, and his fate is doubtful; the latter escaped with a few bruises.

The frame building was occupied by the families of Mr. HARBERGER and Mr. BOICE, comprising eleven persons. Of those belonging to the first-named household, all perished; being either crushed or burned. They are: SAMUEL HARBERGER, Mrs. BETTIE HARBERGER, his wife; PAULINE, daughter, aged three years; BEN. FRANKLIN, son, aged one year; a servant, MARY, a French girl. Of the family of Mr. BOICE there were killed: Mrs. SARAH BOICE, FANNY BOICE, a beautiful girl, eleven years of age; JIMMY BOICE, aged sixteen; Mrs. VIRGINIA COGSWELL, a daughter recently married, aged fifteen. J. S. BOICE, the head of the family, had his skull fractured, but hopes are entertained that he will survive. Mr. COGSWELL, his son-in-law, was badly injured, but will recover.

The dead bodies, nine in number, were taken to the Methodist Church, and the ladies of the city prepared them properly for burial, and it was a solemn sight to witness their remains as they lay robed for the grave. The family of Mr. BOICE was but slightly disfigured, and they looked as if they were sleeping, while Mr. HARBERGER, his wife and two children, were so much bruised that it would have been almost impossible to recognize them.

The HARBERGERS were buried at 12 o'clock Friday, in the Hebrew Cemetery, about two miles east of the city. They were followed to the grave by an immense procession, of which the Odd Fellows of the city, of which order Mr. HARBERGER was a member, the German Rifles, the Turners, and nearly the whole body of the Israelitish population were a part.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mrs. BOICE, Mrs. COGSWELL and the two children were buried at Mount Mora, a public procession of citizens accompanying them, headed by the military and the various orders of the city. Business was closed during the afternoon, and a general turnout to the funeral manifested the deep sympathy and grief of the citizens.

The losses are as follows: NAVE, McCORD & Co., stock $70,000, building $20,000. TOOTLES & FARLEIGH lost about $50,000 in goods and building, which is covered by insurance. A large portion of their goods were saved, although much damaged. POWELL, LEVY & Co. will not loose over $15,000; insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the principal workshop at the car-works of Messrs. KIMBALL & GORTON, Twenty-first and Hamilton streets. The building, a stone one, 196 feet by 50 feet in dimensions, and one and a half stories high, contained a large quantity of worked material, including the frames for fifty coal cars, ready to be put together, and much valuable machinery, some of which was put up recently at a heavy outlay. In consequence of the quantity of combustible material in it, and of the numerous windows being open, creating a draft, the flames spread rapidly, so much so that the workmen escaped with difficulty and were not able to save their clothing. In a few minutes the whole structure was enveloped in flames, creating a most intense heat and setting fire to a large amount of lumber on Twenty-first-street, and rendering it impossible for the firemen to work there. From the principal workshop the flames extended to the blacksmith shop and the paint shop, both of which were destroyed with their contents, including two cars, a large one for the Catawissa Railroad, valued at $6,000; the other for the Howard Express Company, worth $600. A large stone shop to the west of these, for the finishing of cars, containing a large number, was not reached by the fire. The principal workshop was totally destroyed, as was also all the valuable machinery in it. Some of the lumber was saved in a partially damaged condition. The steam engine was in a fire-proof building, and was not damaged, except by water. The fire burned for several hours, during which time the firemen labored very actively. The office was burnt, but the books and papers were saved. The firm had an insurance of $30,000 upon the buildings and stock, which is divided among the Franklin, Commonwealth, Exchange, and Hope Mutual of Philadelphia, and the Ætna of Hartford, Conn. The insurance will probably cover the loss though the exact amount of damage cannot be ascertained for some days. Immediate arrangements will be made for the rebuilding of the factory, so that the fire will not materially interfere with the operations of the firm. There is no doubt as to the origin of the fire. The furnace-room has an opening into it from the chief work shop through which the shavings are conveyed to be burnt. this was being done yesterday, and the back-draught caused the flames to burst out under the furnace and set fire to the shavings. The flames instantly extended to the shop. To prevent fire, the engine-room had been made fire-proof, and it was thought every precaution had been taken to guard against it. None of the surrounding property was damaged.—*Philadelphia Ledger, July 14.*

Mrs. Winslow Again.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced Nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years, exclusively to the case of children. She has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this Soothing Syrup acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of THE REMEDY OF ALL THE WORLD best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale,
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fron

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST,
OR, RAIL-SPLITTER'S SONG BOOK.
WORDS AND MUSIC

For the Republican Campaign of 1860. The best collection of Songs, Solos, Duetts, Quartettes, and Choruses ever published for a Campaign, arranged for piano or melodeon. The members of every club and family should have a supply of copies to join in the choruses.

The following titles to some of the pieces will give an idea of the life, scope and variety of these thrilling songs:

Shout for the Prairie King.
High old Abe shall Win.
Up! up, and be Stirring.
Forward, forward is the Word.
We are Coming—We are Coming.
The Candidate with a Cork Leg.
For Abe shall have the Salt.
Three Cheers for the Cooke of the Nation.
The Boy's Wish (a song for children).
Poor Little Dog.
De Public cars—dey come wid Nails.
Then put away the Wedge and the Maul.
Until the Republican Stars.
The Bobolink Campaign Song.
Wasset des Deutschen Vaterland.
The People had Five Candidates, or the Medley Crew, in Good Republican Times.
Cheer, Boys, Cheer.
Get out of the Way, ye little Giant.
Hamlin from the Pilgrim Land.
Anxious stephen
Abe of the West and Victory.
The Long and the Short of it.
The Baltimore Convention.
The Tailor Man will Be Chilled.
Splitting of de Rails.
Arise ye sons of Honest Toil.
Republicans, the Nation calls You.
Douglas and Miss Squatter Sovereign.
Where, O where is Jimmy Buchanan.
We're bound to Work all Night.
We will all take a Ride.
&c., &c.

Price 10 cents; postage 1 cent; $8 per hundred. A liberal discount to the Trade.
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THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
67TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

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NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

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A S MUSIC TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY, (pupil of an eminent London master,) and whose musical compositions have attained popularity in England, desires to engage in the approaching Fall with a school as teacher of the piano-forte, through bass and singing or with a private family as governess, in which case she would besides instruct in French, (acquired in France) drawing, and all the requisites of an English education. The highest references given. address E. L., 7 Buildings, box No. 138 Pennsylvania-av., Washington.

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AS GOVERNESS—AN ACCOMPLISHED English lady, who has resided in France, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language, and who is also a good musician, wishes to make an engagement as governess. Address Miss M. P., No 79 West 38th-st., New-York. Applications from July 18 to 25 will receive immediate attention; after that time address by letter.

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Are now offering at retail their entire Stock of Fancy Barege SHAWLS, at the following reduced prices:

100 at $1 50	Reduced from $3 50
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250 at 3 00	Reduced from 6 00
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The above goods are the cheapest ever offered in this City.

CANAL ST., corner Mercer-st.

PRICES REDUCED
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.,)
ROBES, DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT PRICES REDUCED,
to make room for our FALL STOCK, and at Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
Begs to call the particular attention of families requiring mourning Goods to an immense stock of BOMBAZINES purchased at a great sacrifice and which he is offering at retail for a small advance on the cost, together with many other desirable goods, among which will be found a great variety of handsome materials for traveling suits at a great reduction, wishing to close the season's importations to make room for Fall goods

N. B.—One case of PINEAPPLE GOODS just received.

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W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
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EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will offer great inducements to buyers,
On MONDAY, July 16, in all kinds of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
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HOSIERY,
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No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

500 REAL FRENCH MUSLIN ROBES,
At $2 25 each,
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CLOAKS, CLOAKS, AND MANTILLAS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
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Strangers in the City will please remember we make up TRAVELING SUITS COMPLETE, in first-rate style and at very short notice.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
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1,400 GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at 15 cents, worth 31 cents
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In Robes and by the yard.
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&c &c
Will be offered during the following ten days, at an immense reduction in prices, to make room for the Fall Importation.
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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
GREAT EXCITEMENT! GREAT RUSH!
TO KINZEY'S
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This store has been closed for the purpose of marking down the prices
STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT.
1,500 Straw Bonnets closing out, 6c., 12c.,
3,000 Straw Bonnets all styles, 18c., to 50c.
2,000 Fine Bonnets, half price.
Shaker Hoods, 18c.
2,000 Bloomers closing, 19c. to 75c.
Crape, Silk and Trimmed Bonnets half-price.
CLOSING OUT.
15,000 yards Ribbons 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c
5,000 yards Wide Ribbons Gauze and Crape, 6c.
10,000 yards Rich Ribbons, (worth 25c.) 12½c.
FINE RICH RIBBONS, HALF-PRICE.
PARASOLS HALF-PRICE
250 Parasols, 18c 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 87c.
500 Rich New Styles, closing at half-price.
SILK MITTS, CLOSING.
3,000 Pairs Silk Mitts, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,000 Pairs Fine Silk Mitts closing low.
2,000 Pairs Misses' Mitts 2c., 5c. 6c.
300 MANTILLAS closing, 50c. 75c., $1,00 to $5,00.
HAIR NETS, CLOSING OUT.
1,000 Silk Twist Nets, for 12½c.
1,000 Rich Bugle Nets, 25c.
500 Chenille Nets, 25c.
9,000 Gents', and Ladies Handkerchiefs, 3c., to 25c.
Muslin Sets, Collars and Sleeves 6c., to 50c.
Bands, closing out, 6c., to 75c.
2,500 Collars, closing out 2c., to 88c.
MANTILLA and FLOUNCING LACES, closing out.
A large lot of LACE COLLARS, closing at 6c., to 12½c.
With large lots of other goods, bought this last season at auction, closing out at about half price.
HOOP-SKIRTS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANS FLOWERS LACES, &c., &c.
W. KINZEY'S,
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GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered on MONDAY, July 16,
In BARÈGE GRENADINES, and
ORGANDIE ROBES &c. &c.
TO CLOSE SUMMER STOCK,
At A. T. STEWART & CO

A. T. STEWART & Co.
Will open on Monday, July 16,
5 cases Choice Novelties in FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST and TRAVELING SCARFS,
Just received per steamer *Fulton*
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Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

RICH BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS AND LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Ladies don't lose the last chance at M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 355 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st. You will not obtain again have such a good chance to get the finest, widest and best qualities of Ribbons and Dress trimmings at such wonderful low prices as surpassed belief—has been one quarter their original cost. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN has moved to No. 359 Canal-st., corner Wooster, up-stairs.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIRTS exclusively. Ladies and strangers visiting the City will find the largest variety, best quality, and every article connected with the business at great reasonable prices No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value for them, and guaranteed not to be humbugged as by some false pretenders. From $2 to $30 apiece for dresses; from $3 to $14 for coats, from $1 upwards for pants and vests. The highest prices paid for children's ware, furniture and carpets. Call on, or address, HARRIS, No. 116 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. HARRIS.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED.—The highest price given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of can obtain the full value by calling on or sending to JAMES MOROSKEY, No. 481 Pearl-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES H. HINSON Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note which will be attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
OLNEY & STEVENS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HORSES FOR SALE.—200 light family carriages, buggies, pratts, phaetons, grocers', express, and business wagons. Also second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 30 horses. For sale cheap. No 184 Fulton av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A SORREL horse, 15 hands high 7 years old warranted sound and kind. Apply at the Opera Stables, 321 st., between Madison and 4th avs.

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POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED
The cheapest and best self Ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY
Sole manufacturers of Garden Vases, Rotating Ash Sifters, and old Java Coffee Pots. No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

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ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD QUARTERS,
No 277 Canal st.,
Four doors east of Broadway,
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books &c., at No. 156 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver Salt Rheum and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen
Bathing Water, $4 per dozen. C. L. MATHER
Agent, Astor House and No. 585 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBER MAID, &c.—A VERY COMPETENT young woman desires a situation to do chamber work and sewing; can speak two kinds and waiting; is a good washer and an excellent shirt ironer; no objection to go with a family to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 15 Union-court, University place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a well recommended English woman, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would not object to assist with the washing and ironing; is very anxious to oblige her employers. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation either in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No 181 1st-av., near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 159 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Society, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a protestant woman as first class laundress, understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families, no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th av., between 12th and 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by one who thoroughly understands the business; best of City reference from her last place. Inquire on the premises, or can be seen for two days, at No 120 Amity-st., in the rear.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY desires a situation as nurse, can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the hand, willing to assist in chamberwork; fully competent to take charge of an invalid, or would travel with a family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days at No. 13 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS A respectable French Protestant young woman, as a child's nurse. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days

A WAITRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, is willing to go a short distance in the country; has very best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 18 West 20th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD like to obtain a situation as plain seamstress, or any light work about the house. Unexceptionable reference. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. 331 4th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others with good references for city or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's office, No. 51 12th-st. one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss FIELD, Matron.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English Scotch Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home conducted by an American lady, No 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a German Protestant who talks the English language fluently; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has lived in the first-class families, and has the best City reference from his last place where he has lived for the last two years; no objections to the country or any watering place. Call or address F. S., 134 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF good character, wants a situation as coachman in a gentleman's family and would wait on table if required; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Address E. W. C., Box 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as coachman who understands his business well; can give good recommendations and is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 252 West 24 h-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN with the above situation is a good driver; has had large experience in the care and management of cattle; has had also the management of an estate; is willing to make himself useful; has good references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a sober competent and well-disposed young man and situation, he is an experienced coachman and groom, and a good vegetable gardener; with machine if useful; wages moderate; best of reference. Call at No. 475 Bowery

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom. Good reference from his last place. Address B. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by a respectable man and wife without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman as cook, chambermaid or waiter and a good hand at milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; would prefer a lodge; the best of reference. Call or address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant) accustomed to all the work of a first-class family, will go to the country if required. Can give good references from his last place. Address No 288 6 h-av., corner of 39th st., in the French bakery and confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter; has had got the best of City references for the last eight years; has been steward worthy of entire confidence; has left on account of his employer not wanting him in the Summer months. Call at No 38 East 16th-st

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, speaking and writing French and English, now filling engaged as book-keeper down town, wishes to find employment of some kind for his leisure time in the evenings; can give the best of references. Address G. P. P., box No. 1,974 Post office.

HELP WANTED.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family, must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SUperintendent for a fancy woolen mill. One who has thorough practical manufacturing experience, capable of taking charge of the production of first class, fancy new woolen mill, will be liberally dealt with, either by a salary or an interest in the establishment. (Address with particulars and references) Box No 734 Post-office, New York.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, in a private family, who will spend two months in the country, a Protestant girl, as waitress and chambermaid; she must be neat about her dress, and must thoroughly understand her business, the best of references will be required. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 13 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs

WANTED—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 3 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity by either their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 4 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No 37 Broadway, up stairs.

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AT REDUCED RATES.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Monday, July 16) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock sale room No. 82 William-st., near Wall.

Shares		Shares	
40	Chatham Bank	$5	18 N'th Commonwealth	140
10	Commercial Bank	160	50 East River Bank	25
25	Artisans' Bank	10	50 Wall-st Ins Co	20
26	Jersey City Ins Co	50	8 Resolute Ins Co	10
10	West Mar Ins	100	10 Indemnity Ins Co	50
5	Atlantic Mar R R	100	40 Lenox Ins Co	25
44	Eagle Ins Co	40	30 Metropolitan Ins	100
20	Peoples' Ins Co	50	40 Brilliard Ins Co	25
50	North River Ins Co	25	40 Phi & N. W R	100
10	Knickerbocker Ins	40	40 Mer. Mut. Ins Co	100
20	Gt. West. Mar Ins	100		

$1,700 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$4,500 Oroase and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent, Income Bonds.
$10,000 Trevorton Coal and R. R 1st mortgage Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 19. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 82 William st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 82 William-st., near Wall

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., one of the most complete turn-outs in the city the property of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of a very fine gray mare, 6 years old, 16 hands high; gentle in harness. Also, a shifting top light wagon, with a double set of cushions, made by Sivers & Smith; set of single harness made by Wood Gibson; all of which have been in use only one month. Also, blankets, linen dusters &c. To be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS—Belonging to the estate of Eli Smallwood, deceased.—On TUESDAY July 17 inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

100 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each
30 shares Bank of America	100 each
140 shares Leverhawk Bank	50 each.
50 shares Park Bank	100 each
40 shares Standard Fire Insurance Co	50 each
60 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	100 each.

Regular Stock sales, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special Stock sales when required.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. DEVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, July 17 at 10 o'clock, at No 85 Maiden-lane in lots from the shelves, to suit, a general assortment of white granite and common ware. French china and glassware, plated and britannia ware, knives and forks &c. &c. Sale positive and goods carefully repacked for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, at 10 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillip's mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the stiff grass, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECond and fourth floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 28th st., opposite Madison-park and Worth Monument. Also, single rooms for gentlemen. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family, in Brooklyn within a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Inquire at No. 162 State st., between Court and Clinton sts.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, EITHER with or without board, in a private family, near the Medical College, 14th-st; good references required. Address B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board and lodging in a clergyman's family, on moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery, but few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale, apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain house commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in dells, groves, on hills and mountain sides; no mosquitoes; fruit vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the depôt. address Box No. 336, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful cottage on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the depôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & Co., near depôt Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BERKSHIRE SODA-SPRING HOUSE.—H. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor.—This house is now open for the reception and entertainment of Summer boarders. It is located among the mountains, within three miles of the village of Gt. Barrington, in the midst of Berkshire scenery, which is widely celebrated. There are good bathing privileges in connection with the house and the vicinity offers excellent facilities for trout fishing, driving, and pleasure drives, for terms &c. inquire on board, or address H. J. BALDWIN, Gt. Barrington, July 1, 1860.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, Monmouth County, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in refitting the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and day mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York by steamer Long Island, foot of Jewison James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most beautiful Summer resorts in the State, one hour from the City *via* Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st; trains leave at 8.30, 11.30 A. M., 2, 3.30, 5.10, 6.30 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons to reading to pass the summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations, at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad st.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

HOTELS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO LET.—THE BIDdle House, in Detroit, having just been completely overhauled and supplied with every modern improvement, at an expense of over $20,000, is now offered for rent from Aug. 1. The excellent location, on the finest street in the city, within one square of the depôts of the Great Western, Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, which terminate at this point and the capacity, convenience and elegance of the building present a rare inducement to parties having the skill and means to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it. None need apply but the highly recommended from our first hotels, who are prepared to furnish the house in style appropriate to the superior character of the building. Apply to A. RON OGDEN, Room No. 1 over Fulton Bank, New-York, or to WM. P. BIDDLE, Detroit, Michigan.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in the handsomest style.
VINCENT W. SATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold $25; plain, $50; partial sets on gold, $4; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 86 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
ROWLAND & SPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET.
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERT.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depot, No. 76 Cedar st., New-York.

IT IS PROPOSED TO ORGANIZE A COMPANY, or if sufficient number be enrolled, a regiment of Zouaves in this city, under competent officers all who would give the time necessary, and are willing to engage in such an organization are requested to address giving their full name and residence, ZOUAVE, Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house, gardener's lodge, porter's l

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUDDS, Cash. and Sec.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrants at the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM H. DICKSTADTER,
PETER F. WYKENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 12, 1860.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JERMIAH, President.
G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW YORK, July 11, 1860.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent over $500—will be paid on and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for 2,500 shares of $100 each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the southern Bank of St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on THURSDAY, 19th July inst.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.
The Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus
R. F. VAIL, Cashier
Bank of Commerce in New-York.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12 1860.
PROPOSALS FOR BUFFALO CITY BONDS.—The undersigned will receive for ten days proposals for the taking of $60 000 Bonds to be issued by the City of Buffalo, bearing date July 1, 1860, payable in three, four and five years, with six per cent. Coupons attached payable semi annually from date of said Bonds, which are issued in pursuance of section 39 of title 5 of the revised City Charter, and of a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo, adopted June, 26, 1860, and payable with the Coupons at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.
(Signed) ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
ANDREW WARNER, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) cents per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1 000 and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$265 271 36 was received from 3 704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage,
S. D. VAN FELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposal of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
These holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKING PARTNER.—WANTED, A GENTLEman who has ample capital, and extensive and valuable acquaintances in the South and West, wishes a partner, for the domestic exchange and banking business, none but reliable parties of experience or capital need apply. Answers will be held in strict confidence, and may be addressed to Box No. 166, Post-office, New York.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Company will take place at No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860, for election of President, Secretary and eleven Directors, at 12 M.
JOHN MCKESSON, President.
F. O. J. SMITH, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 18, until the day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 5, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5.5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 69 Wall-st., New-York July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable on demand, and added over 4per cent to the surplus fund
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6th.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 5 Nassau-st, (Continental Bank building,) NEW-YORK July 10 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after
FRANK W. LAWIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1860	983,308 29
LIABILITIES	14,732 44

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September to Policy holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after Monday, 16th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.
This Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent, payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Twelve (12) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES K. SANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 5, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY—BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1860.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 19, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed from the 9th until the 14th July inst.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK July 12, 1860
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand.
W. H. DUSHENBERRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st, at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 1:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats SIP VAN WINKLE and a LICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday June 25, itself, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st, Depôt;) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton on Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M. and 12 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 9 A. M. and 12 P. M.; River Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:26 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 5:35 P. M., for Tarrytown, 9:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. from 31st-st. Buffalo and Northern Night Express Train, 3:20 A. M. Express Train, 10 A. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included, and 9:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE HALL, TRENTON, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 1 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Commodious, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train on Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 386 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

HORACE H. DAY HAS REMOVED TO STORE No. 91 Liberty-st, where he offers the balance of his stock of Rubber Goods, including a large quantity of altered and other Elastic Goods and Combs, for sale cheap to close his business.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000
ASSETS	$300,000

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers.
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA.....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA.....Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$75.
Steerage.....30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS,
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA,
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. HERMAN, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 5 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to
R. B. GROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 326 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120 Second Cabin, $80.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship PARANA will sail from the stream for Galway on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 3 P. M. Passengers are requested to be at Pier No. 36, North River, before 2 o'clock.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Thursday, July 18
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORFOLK Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8. Petersburgh or Richmond $10
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
UDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. EGGAR, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 19 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $28; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR HAVANA.—The PERSIA, C. E. JUDKINS, Commander will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 P. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The AFRICA will sail 1st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN. H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & ASCHELT,
No. 63 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 21, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ETNA, hence 19th inst for Liverpool via Queenstown, are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on the morning of sailing. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE DURHAM COW, A GOOD milker, gives about 16 quarts a day; will be sold low. Inquire at 714 8th-av., between 49th and 50th sts

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 9½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length 165 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches; coal entirely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 126th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 126th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 126th-st.
Flushing, 5 15 stop. at College Point and 126th-st.
LEAVING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 126th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and ASD BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE SEA BANK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT
Tuesday, July 10,	8½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 10
Wednesday, July 11,	8½ A.M.	Wednesday, July 11,
Thursday, July 12,	9¼ A.M.	Thursday, July 12,
Friday, July 13,	10¾ A.M.	Friday, July 13,
Saturday, July 14,	3 P.M.	Monday, July 16,
Monday, July 16,	3 P.M.	Tuesday July 17,
Tuesday, July 17,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, July 18,
Wednesday, July 18,	3 P.M.	Thursday, July 19,
Thursday, July 19,	3½ P.M.	Friday, July 20,
Friday, July 20,	3½ P.M.	Saturday, July 21,
Saturday, July 21,	4½ P.M.	Monday, July 23,

LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	LEAVE SEA BANK.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, July 10	12¾ P.M.	1 P.M.
Wednesday, July 11,	12¾ P.M.	1 P.M.
Thursday, July 12,	1¾ P.M.	2 P.M.
Friday, July 13,	2¾ P.M.	3 P.M.
Monday, July 16,	6 A.M.	7 A.M.
Tuesday July 17,	7 A.M.	8 A.M.
Wednesday, July 18,	7 A.M.	8 A.M.
Thursday, July 19,	7 A.M.	8 A.M.
Friday, July 20,	7 A.M.	8 A.M.
Saturday, July 21,	7 A.M.	8 A.M.
Monday, July 23,	11¾ A.M.	12 M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—On Saturday there was a greater number of visitors to this mammoth megatherian, mastodonical, matchless marine marvel than on any other previous day, and it was gratifying to notice that one-half, at least, of those who inspected her, were children from public and private schools, who took advantage of the "holiday" and the reduced fare, to satisfy a natural and laudable curiosity. They were of opinion that they never saw such a big ship before, nor one half so big—ao, nor scarcely one "half so big as half so big." The acre deck was a wondrous play-ground for them, while the investigation of the saloons, dining-rooms, state-rooms, and engine-rooms, kept their astonishment and approbation alive all the time. Of mounting the wheelhouses and gazing down that fearful depth into the water, they seemed never to be weary. The number of adults who visited the ship was also larger than on previous occasions. The shareholders are rapidly reaping the advantage of the reduction of fare. During the week, arrangements have been made by various railroads to bring people from all parts of this and neighboring States to visit her at reduced fares.

THE STEAMSHIP PARANA.—Those who are curious to see what kind of steamers were built in England before the introduction of the modern iron ships and sharp models, will be gratified by a look at the fine steamer *Parana*, belonging to the West India Mail Company, of London, now lying at the foot of North Moore-street, N. R. She is a mate of the *Orinoco*, about 2,048 tons; full bark rigged, constructed with special reference to the ventilation of her saloons and steerage; wide, roomy and comfortable, and is, apparently, as strong as wood and iron can make a ship. Her passage out, instead of the new steamer *Connaught*, which met with an accident to her machinery, was made in a little over eleven days and a half, against heavy westerly gales, showing that she is, by no means a slow traveler. She has a side-lever engine of about 1,000 horse-power. The crew consists of 110 men, about half of whom are in the Engineer's department. She leaves to-morrow for Galway. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL are the agents of the line, which is to consist of the four large new iron steamers, *Connaught*, *Leinster*, *Munster* and *Ulster*, named after four counties in Ireland. The *Parana* has a goodly number of passengers engaged.

THE STEAMER GRANADA PUT TO SEA.—The steamer *Granada* was cleared for Havana and New-Orleans by M. O. ROBERTS, and departed on Saturday. A report was made at the Police Head-quarters that she had an unusual quantity of coal on board, a large number of men, and that there were arms and ammunition in considerable quantities among the articles of her outfit. One rumor prevailed—a very absurd one—that she was going after slaves to the coast of Africa; another, which, in view of the past, is not so absurd, that she is going fillibustering, not perhaps to Nicaragua, but in this case to the neighboring State of Costa Rica, where a movement is said to be on foot to restore the exiled President, (MORA,) and at the same time to take advantage of the disturbances in New-Granada to seize the province of Chiriqui, which is in dispute between those two Governments. A person who is well acquainted with the agents or owners of the steamer, asserts in the most positive manner that she is bound on a legitimate voyage, the purposes of which are known only to Mr. ROBERTS.

THE NEW-YORK BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE CLUB.—The General Committee of the above Club assembled at the Irving Rooms, Broadway, on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting the report of a committee of fifteen, appointed at the previous meeting, on organization, PHILIP W. ENGS in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. HORTON, read the names of the delegates from each Ward, at the conclusion of which some discussion arose as to the regularity of some of the delegation. Finally, a motion to refer the contested Wards back to the General Committee, prevailed, and the meeting adjourned. The contested Wards are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 13, 1860:

	Surg.	Med.	Total.
Remaining on July 6	196	64	260
Admitted to July 13	33	18	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	40	22	62
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	186	57	243
Males			216
Females			27
On the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst., were admitted from wounds and stabs received in fights			12
Accidental wounds by powder and fire-arms			22
Other injuries			19
Total			53

J. DAMOCH, Superintendent.

MILITARY COMPLIMENT.—Capt. J. H. NUGENT, of J Company, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was complimented, at his residence in Prince-street, on Saturday night, by an unexpected visit from the members of his corps, accompanied by a serenade from the band. Of course the hospitalities of the Captain's house and household were extended to all concerned. The compliment was a graceful and deserved one.

The Return of John C. Heenan,

HE COMES WITHOUT A BELT—PROSPECT OF A FIGHT WITH MORRISSEY.

JOHN C. HEENAN, known also as the "Benicia Boy," arrived in the steamer *Vanderbilt* on Saturday night, accompanied by JOHN MACDONALD, who was his trainer for his fight with THOMAS SAYERS. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the *Vanderbilt* arrived off Quarantine, comparatively few of his admirers were aware that he was below until yesterday morning, and consequently he was not met by a very large number of men. On Friday last, Messrs. CAMPBELL and McCABE, of the "Malta" saloon—the headquarters of HEENAN'S friends—chartered the steamer *John A. Lockwood*, and, after witnessing the execution of HICKS, proceeded down the Bay, with a large party on board, to meet the *Vanderbilt*, and welcome HEENAN home. They remained off Sandy Hook until Saturday evening, when their coal and refreshment ran short, and the *Vanderbilt* not appearing, they were obliged to return without seeing the Boy. However, they resolved not to be disappointed, and were about to hire another boat, when the arrival of the *Vanderbilt* was announced at the Malta Saloon. Quite a large party started immediately for the landing, and on arriving there, were again disappointed; for the vessel had not arrived at her dock, and it was thought she would not arrive there until morning. There was nothing left but to wait until morning, which they reluctantly concluded to do. In the meantime HEENAN and MACDONALD had left the ship, and taken quarters in Burns' Hotel, on Staten Island, where it was thought they would remain over Sunday. That impression caused quite a large number of people to visit Staten Island yesterday, who were curious to see him. But, again, there was disappointment, for at 10 o'clock, yesterday, he left Burn's Hotel, came up to the City and proceeded to the house of a friend, in Fourth-avenue, where he is supposed to have remained during the day. Both HEENAN and his trainer are in excellent health, and it is expected that arrangements for a fight with JOHN MORRISSEY will soon be made, as the "Boy" has expressed a fervent desire to whip Mr. M. as soon as possible, so as not to delay his return to England to meet the "Stalebridge Infant," and have another fight for the Champion's belt. By the way, the last effort of the English to satisfy HEENAN, and retain the Champion's belt in their own country, has turnsd out as unhandsome as their previous conduct in connection with the same matter. After having formally presented the new belt to him several times, and in the presence of thousands of people, HEENAN has been obliged to return without it. At the time he left it had not been paid for, and the manufacturers seized it and refused to let it go until after the reception of the requisite amount of money. His friends here are arranging to give him a public reception and welcome home. The following notices of his intended departure from England indicate a slight change in the feeling of a portion of the English Press towards him:

From the Land Newspaper.

Whilst on an American subject, we may observe that if HEENAN had been treated with half as much consideration as *Umpire* received, he would now have been Champion of the World. He came over to this country to compete for the belt. He was in a strange land, but he cared not for that. He *meant* fighting from the first. His challenge was accepted by the English champion, and at the time it was stated that he "would never show." With 100 to 40 on SAYERS he entered a field at Farnborough, and with an attendance of 100 persons to 1 against him. He fought well and manfully until the police forced a passage to the ropes; but who, by-the-bye, had been quietly looking on until they received the "griffin" to "go in." It was stated that TOM SAYERS' supporters cut the ropes. This is not true; inasmuch as they were not cut at all, but were borne down by sheer strength by a portion of the bystanders, and as they were not torn up by HEENAN'S friends or the police it is fair to suppose that this was an act of SAYERS' party. HEENAN wanted to continue the fight, but was not allowed. The umpire or referee declared it to be a drawn battle, and the men were requested to meet him on the following day. The journals the next morning represented that SAYERS was scarcely scratched, and that he was really none the worse for the encounter. He showed the next day at the appointed time, but HEENAN never went near. The reason advanced by Tom SAYERS' friends was that his punishment had told upon HEENAN so much that he was not able to attend. That, however, was not the reason. Although the American was said to have been so fearfully bruised, he immediately challenged SAYERS to fight again, but the latter's friends (who up to that time had declared SAYERS to be none the worse for the fight) were compelled to announce that "the injuries which SAYERS had received would not allow him to fight again for at least three months." Of course this was not believed by the English public, nor was it likely to be, for the announcement emanated from the same parties who had boasted of SAYERS coming out of the fray scatheless. A surgeon's certificate was obtained and published, but it would not "wash." In the course of time it turned out that it was *not* HEENAN who had disabled, and that save a swelled eye, he was perfectly free from injuries. Now [illegible] was well able to [illegible] upon. HEENAN is [illegible] about to leave our shores, but before he goes we are anxious to record our humble opinion in favor of the game, manly, well-conducted person; and are the more anxious to do this as the generality of his class are unprincipled ruffians. HEENAN did all he could to get SAYERS to fight again, and as SAYERS would not accede to his demand, he had no longer a right to retain for a day the champion's belt, or even a copy of it.

From the Sporting Life.

HEENAN and JACK MACDONALD sail this day, (Wednesday,) at about 4 o'clock, in the [illegible] for America. They will leave London for Southampton at 9:15 this morning, and among those who will accompany them to bid them adieu will be TOM SAYERS, Mr. CUSHING, of the Alhambra Palace, and a select circle of some dozen or fifteen friends. HEENAN expressed a wish to have an interview with the editor of the *Sporting Life* previous to his departure, in order that he might thank his English friends for their numerous kindnesses during his stay in England. JACK MACDONALD accompanied us to the New-York Hotel, Leicester-square, where we found the redoubtable "Boy" in the enjoyment of an after-dinner nap. He, however, soon started up on our arrival; but as he lay upon the bed, with his coat off, he really did not look the formidable fellow that he has proved himself. HEENAN at once rattled off into a boyish narrative of what he intends to do with MORRISSEY when he gets home. "I'll improve that nose of his!" exclaimed Benicia's child with a hearty laugh; and, he continued, "when I've finished MORRISSEY I'll come over to England again, and send that Staleybridge Infant to bi-bi;" whereupon the editor of the *Sporting Life* reminded HEENAN that HUBER seemed as if he meant fighting. "Not he," roars out the Yankee champion; "he means money-making, and hopes, by linking his name to mine, to get up benefits throughout the country, on the strength of a fight with me." The Benicia Boy, however, is evidently counting upon an introduction to MORRISSEY, and ever and anon exclaims, in high glee, "Wait till I get home." MORRISSEY won't fight, we remark. "Ah!" (shouts HEENAN again,) "*he must*; besides, MORRISSEY'S in training to fight me when I get back. A friend of mine has written to tell me so, and put a dash under the fact;" and HEENAN, in order to give full effect to his emotions, slaps the head of a friend who has been placidly smoking a cigar at his bedside, and the friend starts up, and keeps out of reach for the remainder of the afternoon.

"He's a nice *novice*," says JERRY NOON, who has been quietly eyeing the champion as he lies upon his bed. "I wonder what he'll be when he *knows a little more*."

HEENAN was for showing us all his testimonials, and, notwithstanding their being packed up in readiness to cross the Atlantic, he would insist on lugging out a massive cup presented to him on Monday night. The cup bears the inscription: "This cup is presented to J. C. HEENAN by a few Englishmen, frequenters of Mr. J. PROVOST'S, Anchor and Hope, Stepney, in admiration of his manly and gentlemanly conduct during his stay in England." In addition to this, a party of Irishmen, residing in London, have presented him with a magnificent gold ring, of considerable value. HEENAN'S last act in England has been of the most meritorious nature. At an expense of £60, he has raised a monument over the remains of his countryman, FREEMAN, who lies buried at Winchester. "The poor fellow," said HEENAN to us, "I was determined should not be forgotten, and when the physician who attended him in his fatal illness heard what I'd done, he sent me a pocket-knife, the only thing in the world FREEMAN had to call his own when he died, and I value that very much."

After all, HEENAN returns to his country *without a belt*. The one presented to him at the Alhambra is not yet paid for—Messrs. HANCOCK, the manufacturers, detaining it until the cost is defrayed. It is to be regretted that some arrangement had not been made so that the new belt might have been insured to HEENAN, for as things stand at present the presentation at the Alhambra was a mere farce. HEENAN, however, expressed no regret at the loss of the new belt, and declares he looks upon it as a toy in comparison with *the* belt which he yet means to fight for. During HEENAN'S stay in England he has made an immense number of friends from his quiet and gentlemanly conduct, as well as his great pluck and talent, and we feel sure that our readers will join with us in wishing the gallant fellow, and his accomplished second, JACK MACDONALD, a safe voyage and a prosperous career.

We may remark that both HEENAN and JACK MACDONALD express their intention of returning to England in October or November.

The Frauds on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES AGAINST HOFFMAN—INTERESTING AFFIDAVITS, ETC.—THE EXAMINATION POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY.

The hearing of the charge of forgery preferred by WILLIAM H. DAVIDGE, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, against FREDERICK HOFFMAN, late Secretary and Transfer Clerk of the corporation, was to have been resumed on Saturday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. On account, however, of the continued illness of Mr. DAVIDGE, the investigation was not proceeded with, but several additional charges were presented against the defendant, and the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

After most of the parties in interest had taken their positions in the examination room, the magistrate inquired for Mr. DAVIDGE. Mr. CLINTON, his counsel, stated in reply that he had a certificate from that gentleman's attending physician, to show that he was still too sick to come and prosecute.

The magistrate then offered to examine Mr. DAVIDGE at his residence, but having been informed that he lived at Astoria, L. I., remarked that that place was without his jurisdiction, and consequently he could not proceed with the case in that way.

Meantime HOFFMAN was brought in by an officer. He leaned upon his brother's arm, and seemed to be very much prostrated. While the proceedings were going on he remained seated upon a sofa, apparently taking little interest in what transpired. His counsel remarked that to prevent complete prostration it was necessary to supply him with opium, which acted as a stimulant to his system.

Mr. DOYLE, counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Court on a motion to admit him to bail, until such time as the health of all the persons interested would admit of their attendance and the case could be proceeded with. It was not true, he said, that HOFFMAN had affluent friends. He had been a long time in poor health, and did not flee from the City, but left in a quiet way, with about $150 in his pocket, on a pedestrian journey through New-Jersey and this State. He denied, too, that the prisoner had resisted the officers at the time of his arrest, and alluded to his unfortunate habit of opium eating as having incapacitated him from assisting his counsel in the conduct of the defence. He asked, therefore, a postponement until such time as the parties concerned should be able to attend without discomfort.

Mr. CLINTON opposed the motion. HOFFMAN had changed his name when he fled from the City, and that fact must be taken into consideration in connection with the likelihood of his appearance if admitted to bail. The statement of Officer MASTERSON, who arrested the prisoner, as to his resistance on that occasion, was worthy of credence, and perhaps HOFFMAN'S contradictory statement was attributable to his use of opium. Already there were two specific charges of forgery made against him, respectively involving the sums of $1,500 and $800, and there were still other charges, involving larger amounts, to be made after proper proofs had been obtained.

Mr. DOYLE remarked, that as it would be the duty of the Magistrate to fix the amount of bail at the conclusion of the examination, he trusted he would do so now, particularly as the partial restoration of HOFFMAN'S health could only be brought about by the watchful care and kindness of his mother and sisters. That the question of bail might be decided at once, he asked, therefore, that the additional affidavits should now be offered.

Justice CONNOLLY said that the case had first been brought before Justice KELLY, and as yet he was not sufficiently acquainted with it, to pass intelligently upon the question. He must therefore deny the motion for bail at present.

The following is the substance of the new affidavits which have been offered by the prosecution: the affidavit of Francis Skiddy, one of the Directors of the Company, set forth that I. W. Raymond, a Vice-President, now in California, had acted in the place of the President, Mr. Davidge, from prior to the 1st of January, 1858, down to about the 1st of October, 1859; the place was also sometimes supplied by deponent, who was elected President *pro tem.* last February, and yet acts as such, because of the sickness of Mr. Davidge; Hoffman was Secretary of the Company, and also performed the duty of Transfer Clerk, from about January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1860; at the latter date he ceased to act as Transfer Clerk, but continued in the position of Secretary to the 16th of May following, when he absconded from the City; during that period Hoffman had no right to issue, or cause to be issued, any new certificate of stock transferred, except upon a surrender of the old certificate, which it was his duty to record properly, with the particulars of the transfer, and give the old certificate to the President, or acting President, to be cancelled: deponent had examined facts in regard to an order of sale of 200 shares of stock of the Company, given by Hoffman to Ludlow Thomas, on the 3d of December, 1858, and also in regard to the sale of 200 shares of the same stock ordered by Hoffman to be made by Thomas on December 11 of same year; these were the regular shares ($100 each) of the Company; Hoffman had no right to order such sale, and in ordering that stock sold, and procuring Thomas to make transfer of the same in the transfer books, and in preparing and causing certificates to be signed and issued therefor, Hoffman acted fraudulently.

The affidavit of Ludlow Thomas, the broker, was submitted, setting forth that he had known Hoffman for several years; that on the 2d day of December, 1858, he received from him a note, written in pencil, as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: Please let me know how much I owe you, and oblige H.
DEC. 2 1858.

On the following day deponent received another note from Hoffman, as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: Please sell 200 Pacific, deliverable Monday. Get it off in small lots, so as not to do any more harm than necessary. Truly, H.
DEC. 3, 1858.

L. THOMAS, Esq.

In pursuance of this note, on that day deponent sold the shares—50 to Ward, Campbell & Co., 100 to W. P. Talboys, and 50 to A. G. Narwood & Co., on the 6th day of December, deponent called on Hoffman, at the office of the Company, and inquired if the stocks ordered by him to be sold had been transferred to him (Thomas) on the books; Hoffman said they had; Hoffman thereupon filled up transfers in the transfer book, which deponent signed, and by which he further transferred the shares to the parties to whom he had sold them; and on the same day he paid to Hoffman the sum of $17,659 52, the amount for which he sold the stock, less $617 77 due deponent from Hoffman on previous transactions; at the time these transfers were made, deponent fully believed the truth of the statement made by Hoffman, that the same had been transferred to him (Thomas;) on the 11th day of December, 1858, he received a note from Hoffman, as follows:

(Private.) DEAR SIR: Please sell for my account 110 Pacific, on best terms attainable, but not much below closing prices of yesterday. You may sell 200 if you can obtain $90 Truly yours. H.
Dec. 11, 1858.

L. THOMAS, Esq.

On the same day, in pursuance of this note, he sold for Hoffman 140 shares, to Thomas Denney, and 60 shares to Satterly & Co., and furnished Hoffman with a statement of the sale; afterwards, on the same day, he paid Hoffman $1,500; on the 13th, $4,800; on the 15th, $5,000; on the 17th, $3,675, reserving $3,000 on account of purchases of stock made by deponent for Hoffman; these shares were all transferred by deponent on the 13th and 14th of December, in the same manner as before described; since he has ascertained that the snares of stock sold by him, at the order of Hoffman, he (Thomas) did not have standing in his name in the books of the Company, nor did he own any of them; in these sales he acted for and on account of Hoffman, and relied upon him to have the shares transferred to himself; at the time of these sales he had about 175 shares of the stock standing in his name, which he then had no notion of selling, but afterwards drew a dividend thereon, and held for a long time after the transactions with Hoffman; in making the sales, he thought he was disposing of stock which Hoffman either owned, or had otherwise a right to order to be sold.

The affidavit of Samuel G. Ogden, an accountant who has recently examined the books of the Company, was submitted. He deposed that the transfer and certificate books of the Company show the record of the transactions particularized in Mr. Thomas' affidavit; that on the 13th day of December, 1858, Thomas Denney & Co. had transferred to them 250 shares of the stock—200 shares from Brandon & Son, 40 shares from Ludlow Thomas, and 10 shares from N. R. Cobb; on the same day there were issued to Thomas Denny & Co. two certificates of 100 shares each, and one certificate of 50 shares, for their stock; their certificates were signed by J. W. Raymond, Vice-President, and Frederick Hoffman, Secretary.

An additional affidavit was then made by FRANCIS SKIDDY, deposing that he had heard the foregoing affidavit of Mr. OGDEN read, and that all the entries in the certificate book there specified were in the handwriting of HOFFMAN.

Mr. CLINTON, after the affidavits had been submitted, said that they traced the transactions of the transfers and certificates back, showing exactly the course they took. The entries were all in HOFFMAN'S handwriting, and as each of the certificates had been fraudulently issued, each constituted a specific offence under the statute.

Mr. DOYLE said that it was impossible to distinctly understand these affidavits, which were now for the first time presented, in a moment, and therefore desired time to examine them before he proceeded with the cross-examination. He would again ask that the prisoner be admitted to bail pending the examination of the papers.

Judge CONNOLLY replied that for the very reason of his inability to comprehend the charges at a glance, he could not intelligently fix the bail, and therefore must deny the request.

Some other conversation followed on the same subject, in the course of which Mr. DOYLE stated that he was prepared to furnish a surety in the sum of $5,000, which he thought ought, under all the circumstances, to be perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. SKIDDY remarked, casually, when the amount of $100,000 is involved.

Justice CONNOLLY said that he had fixed HUNTINGTON, the forger's bail, at $6,600 on the first charge brought against him. He always, in fixing the amount of bail which was given to insure the attendance of a prisoner, considered the standing of the accused. To a wealthy man, or one with wealthy friends, a few thousand dollars was not much of an object in a case of this kind.

Mr. DOYLE said that they would require the attendance of Mr. DAVIDGE, who was sick, and Mr. RAYMOND, who was in California. It was to be presumed that these gentlemen signed the certificates and that HOFFMAN acted under their direction.

The magistrate could not be swerved from his determination, and Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., was set as the time for the examination.

A rumor is generally current to the effect that HOFFMAN has never been confined in the prison, notwithstanding the fact that his counsel is so anxious to have him admitted to bail. We understand, however, that it is not true, and probably originated from the circumstance that the prisoner was permitted, in the custody of an officer, to visit his mother on one occasion. This privilege was granted him because of her inability to call upon him. She is represented to be almost heart broken at the condition in which her son has been placed.

Sailing of the Adriatic.

DEPARTURE OF DR. CHEEVER FOR EUROPE—PARTING SCENES WITH HIS FRIENDS.

The steamship *Adriatic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, left her pier foot of Canal-street shortly after 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre. She had 315 passengers, a large mail, and $1,122,000 in treasure. The reputation for speed which this ship has already achieved; the splendid accommodations afforded; her great comfort as a sea-going steamer, and the wide popularity of her commander, have made the *Adriatic* a favorite vessel, particularly to tourists, who constituted a large proportion of the passengers on the present trip. Hon. JOHN F. APPLETON, Minister to Russia, Señor ESCALANTE, Spanish Minister to Mexico, Gen. HALSEY, bearer of dispatches to Germany and France; Bishop QUINLAN of Mobile, Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER and Rev. A. H. MEAD were of the number. A large party of the friends of the passengers assembled to take leave, and for an hour before she left the dock the Canal-street pier was a scene of considerable excitement. The mails were detained until the latest moment, and some uneasiness began to be felt on this account. When they finally reached the dock, it only remained to pass them on board, which was accomplished with unusual dispatch, and the ship shot out of her berth in splendid style. Guns from the neighboring steamers, including two from the *Great Eastern*, complimented her departure. A small steamer, having on board a party of the friends of Rev. Mr. MEAD, went down the Bay for the purpose of waving him a last adieu. A large number of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S admirers also accompanied him down the bay as far as Sandy Hook on board of the steamer *May Queen*, the Doctor first going on board of the boat at the head of the Canal-street Pier, and taking leave of his friends. WM. GOODELL, OLIVAR JOHNSON, Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*; THEODORE TILTON, Assistant Editor of the *Independent*, Rev. H. H. GARNET, pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church and a considerable number of colored persons were on board. On the way down, an impromptu meeting was organized on the saloon deck of the *May Queen*, which was addressed by OLIVER JOHNSON, WILLIAM GOODELL, THEODORE TILTON and Rev. Mr. MATTESON. Mr. JOHNSON denounced in severe terms the article in the last *Independent*, written by Rev. Mr. THOMPSON of the Tabernacle Church, condemning Dr. Cheever's mission. He eulogised the Doctor as a noble man, a true minister of Jesus Christ, and one of the most steadfast friends of the slave in the United States, and he wished him God-speed in his mission to Old England in behalf of the enslaved in this land.

WILLIAM GOODELL considered the errand of Dr. CHEEVER the most important Embassy to the old world which had ever crossed the ocean since WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S visit to England in 1831, when he proclaimed in his famous speech in Exeter Hall, "My Country is the World—My Countrymen are all mankind."

THEODORE TILTON repudiated all sympathy with the attack on Dr. CHEEVER, in the article referred to. He hoped, and he believed, that Dr. C. would meet with a hearty welcome from the Christians and philanthropists of Great Britain, as the true exponent of Anti-Slavery principles, and as a preacher of the Gospel of Freedom.

As the *Adriatic* passed the Southwest Spit, Dr. CHEEVER was seen standing upon the wheel-house, and was greeted with cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs from his friends on board the *May Queen*, which continued until the ship had passed the Hook. The party then returned to the City.

The Aqueduct and the Mayor.

A MEMORIAL TO THE COUNCIL.

The following memorial is being extensively circulated among our most respectable citizens:

The undersigned, citizens and electors of the City of New-York, have had their attention called to a message from the Mayor of the City to your honorable Board, removing, or attempting to remove, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and asking your concurrence therein.

We are deeply impressed with the great injury that the public interest will suffer from the removal of Mr. CRAVEN from the important office he fills with so much honor and advantage to the City, and we believe his continuance in his responsible position is essential to the confidence of the citizens in the safety of the great public work of which he has the professional control, and of vital importance to the due performance of the works connected therewith and still in progress.

We regard with even greater solicitude the action of the Mayor, in which you are desired to concur, as furnishing evidence of a design to subject the departments of the City Government, which in forming the City Charter the interests of good government succeeded in making in a great degree independent, to the mere control of the Mayor, and of a purpose to usurp political authority in removal from office at pleasure, under guise of the exercise of the power of removal for public reasons of misconduct or incompetency in the office, to which the charter has completely restricted him.

We, therefore, earnestly remonstrate against the concurrence of your Board in this action of the Mayor, and beg that the interests of the City in the matter may be firmly protected by your Honorable Body.

Coroners' Inquests.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-HEATING TABLE—A MAN KILLED.

Mr. ANTHONY WAGNER, a manufacturer of gutta-percha combs, who conducted his business in the Empire Works building, corner of Twenty fourth-street and Avenue A, was instantly killed about noon on Saturday, by the explosion of a steam-heating table, at which he was at work. Yesterday Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and from the evidence the explosion appeared to have resulted from carelessness on the part of deceased. For the purpose of softening the gutta-percha, preparatory to finishing the combs, it is placed on the heating tables, several of which were in use by Mr. WAGNER. One of these tables was out of repair, and he had frequently been warned of its dangerous condition—the heads of the screws which held the top of the table in its proper position having been filed off by deceased, probably because his garments were caught by them, and he was inconvenienced in his work. The table had thus become much weakened, and was in constant need of repair. When the explosion occurred he was alone in the room, and when the other occupants of the building ran to inquire the cause of it, they found him perfectly dead among the *débris* of the partition wall, which had been thrown down by the concussion. Subsequently the exhaust-cock attached to the table was found closed, which doubtless hastened the catastrophe. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was 47 years of age, and resided in Williamsburgh.

THE STABBING CASE IN MOTT-STREET.

Coroner JACKMAN, on Saturday, took the *ante mortem* deposition of Mrs. ROSANNAH WILLIAMS, the woman who was stabbed on Thursday evening last by her husband, JOHN F. WILLIAMS, at her residence, No. 126 Mott-street. Mrs. WILLIAMS is still at the New-York Hospital, and the chances of her recovery are very slight. She deposed that her husband was out of employment, and had not been sober for three weeks prior to the occurrence. On Thursday evening he came home about 9 o'clock, and she reproached him for pawning his clothes to obtain liquor. He immediately drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed her in the abdomen. WILLIAMS then ran away, but was the same evening arrested in the Thirteenth Ward for acting disorderly. Next morning he was discharged by Justice BRENNAN, and as he was leaving the Court-room, Officer PHILLIPS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, recognized him as the man for whom the police were in search, and took him into custody. He is now confined in the Tombs. The jury rendered a verdict charging him with having inflicted the injuries upon his wife.

THE DROWNING OF THE JUVENILE ASYLUM BOYS.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Saturday upon the bodies of HENRY HUFF, (colored,) a native of New-Jersey, 14 years of age; JOHN C. FREEMAN, English, 9 years of age, and JOHN CATON, of this City, 11 years of age, three of the four lads who were drowned on Thursday last, while bathing at Fort Washington Point, just below the Juvenile Asylum, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street. From the testimony of Mr. ALBERT A. HILLS, one of the assistants employed at the Asylum, it appears that on Thursday morning last he took about one hundred of the boys to bathe at a point in the river just above the railroad dépôt, which had always been found adapted for the purpose. It being low tide and the water shallow some distance from the shore, FREEMAN, one of the deceased, went out further than was usual and suddenly got beyond his depth. He could not swim and HUFF, HOLLY and CATON went to his assistance. HUFF was the only one able to swim and the others having grasped him he was unable to sustain them, and all sank together. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered in each case. The body of HOLLY has not been recovered.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

On Thursday night, Mr. EDWARD BRADY, residing at the Johnson House, Chambers-street, fell overboard from a yacht, near Weehawken, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. JAMES YOUNG, an Englishman, 33 years of age, employed on board the steamship *Parana*, accidentally fell overboard, on Friday night, at pier No. 38, North River, and was drowned. The remains were recovered yesterday, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon them.

Police Reports.

FOUR CASES OF STABBING ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The use of the knife in the settlement of disputes among the laboring class of our population has become a circumstance of almost daily occurrence, and the report of a stabbing affray scarcely excites a passing comment. On the day and night of Saturday last there were four offences of this description committed in the Police Courts, while two occurred on Thursday last, both of which, it is thought, will result in the death of the wounded parties. The criminal authorities, by the prompt and severe punishment of ruffians who use a knife upon the slightest provocation, would do much to check the habit. The cases which occurred on Saturday night were as follows: Michael Smith, keeper of a liquor-saloon at No. 208 Avenue C, was accused by one Michael Sutton with having sold liquor to his little boy. Smith denied that he knew the lad, and an angry dispute ensued, during the progress of which Michael Tracy, who had accompanied Sutton to Smith's place, stepped up to the latter, and thrust a knife twice into his abdomen, following the outrage by beating him severely. It is not believed, however, that the injuries are of a fatal character. The assailants are in custody, having been committed by Justice BRENNAN, to answer a charge of felonious assault.... Claus Frenken, a storekeeper at No. 468 Broome-street, caused the arrest of a young Irishman named Patrick Gilligan, whom he charges with having stabbed him in both wrists with a pocket-knife. It is alleged that the prisoner came into the complainant's store and conducted himself indecorously. He was requested to leave, but refused, and an attempt having been made to eject him, he produced his knife and inflicted the injuries. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail, as he had nothing to offer in extenuation of his conduct but intoxication..... A number of disorderly persons met in the cigar store, No. 196½ Orchard-street, kept by George Dick, and quarreled among themselves. Dick interfered, and was stabbed very severely in the right arm in consequence. He was unable to tell the name of his assailant, but a young man named George Brower was arrested on suspicion of being a participant in the fracas. Justice BRENNAN held him for examination..... John Nagle, a shoemaker, residing at No. 192 Second-street, was committed by the same magistrate to answer a charge of having stabbed one Jacob Mangold in the arm. The offence was committed on very slight provocation.

CAUGHT IN BAD COMPANY.

On Saturday afternoon a man, giving the name of John O. Ross, who says that he resides at the National Hotel, Cortlandt-street, and is engaged in business in Broadway, took a walk through the Five Points while intoxicated, and fell into the hands of a gang of thieves. One of the rogues stole his gold watch, while the others interposed to cover his escape with the booty. Subsequently Ross made known his loss to Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, who succeeded in recovering the watch from James Smith, a colored man, residing in West Broadway, who said he had purchased it for $18. Smith was arrested and held for examination on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods, and meantime Officer Diven, of the Sixth Precinct, took a man named John Manning, *alias* Morgan, into custody on suspicion of being one of the gang of thieves. Upon the affidavit of Ross, Justice WELSH held Morgan, pending an examination of the matter. Subsequently the complainant informed Officer Golden that the name of Ross was assumed, and that his reason for withholding his real name was that he feared the disgrace which would attach itself to him if the case got into the papers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NOTED BURGLAR SENTENCED.—JAMES MURPHY, *alias* McCarty, was convicted of burglary in the first degree in the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, for robbing the house of Mr. MESKER, corner of Bushwick-avenue and Linden-street, on the morning of June 23 last, and was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. MURPHY is only 25 years of age, but has been known to the Police for several years as a daring burglar, and though frequently arrested in New-York, he has always managed to escape punishment there. Several years ago he was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment in New-Jersey for burglary, but after a short incarceration he was pardoned.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were one hundred and eleven deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men 19, women 13, boys 39, girls 40; adults 32, children 79; males 58, females 53; colored persons 1. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, by which there were 11 deaths, infantile marasmus 10, fevers 9, of which number 7 were by scarlet, diarrhœa 7, consumption 6. 88 of the whole number were born in the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 3; 2d Ward, 3; 3d Ward, 2; 4th Ward, 8; 5th Ward, 9; 6th Ward, 13; 7th Ward, 4; 8th Ward, 1; 9th Ward, 9; 10th Ward, 16; 11th Ward 16; 12th Ward, 4; 13th Ward, 5; 14th Ward, 7; 15th Ward, 3; 16th Ward, 5; 17th Ward, 6; 18th Ward, 2; 19th Ward, 6.

TIRED OF LIFE.—An intemperate man named JOHN ANDERSON, temporarily residing in apartments at No. 370 Hudson-avenue, at an early hour on Saturday morning, deliberately cut his throat with a razor, inflicting an ugly, but not necessarily a fatal wound. He was sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

ARREST OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—Officers HANOVAN, CARR and PARKS, yesterday arrested fifteen liquor dealers at East New-York for violating the Sunday Law.

ITEMS.—The city cars on the lines leading into the country were thronged all day yesterday by people seeking fresh air, a large majority of whom were women and children.... Saturday evening, the Police of the Ninth Precinct, under command of Captain WADDY, got wind of a prize-fight arranged to come off in that district, and succeeded in breaking it up. The roughs stripped on Gates, near Bedford-avenue, and had fought five rounds, when one of their sentinels rushed to the spot with intelligence that the Police were approaching, when the principals and their friends escaped.... The alarm of fire on Saturday evening was caused by the burning of a wood-shed, belonging to Mr. SPENCER, on Spencer-street, near Willoughby-avenue. A frame house adjoining, owned by AUGUSTUS P. SWAIN, took fire, and was damaged to the extent of $100. The loss is covered by insurance.... Two policemen, named JAMES and VAN DYKE, of the Fifth Precinct, had a narrow escape from drowning on Friday last. They were seized with a desire to see the proceedings at Bedloe's Island, and for that purpose hired a skiff in which to visit the place. On their return the boat was upset by a flaw of wind, and they were left struggling in the water. They would have been certainly drowned but for the prompt assistance received from a passing boat... A boy three years old, named WILLIAM JOHNSON, died on Saturday, at No. 169 Grand street, from the effect of injuries received by a fall the day before.... A woman left a very young baby in the Fulton Ferry house late on Friday night last. It was sent to the Almshouse on Saturday.... The cars now run regularly over the Flatbush-avenue route to the city line. By Monday next the track will be so far completed as to enable the Company to run their cars into the village of Flatbush.... The South Brooklyn Republican Campaign Club have selected lots on Court-street opposite Douglas, and will have erected by Aug. 1 a wigwam capable of holding 2,000 persons. The location is central, and according to the plans the building will be in all respects suitable.

Base Ball.

EAGLE VS. EMPIRE.

A match game was played between these two clubs at Hoboken on Saturday afternoon, 14th inst. The game, with the exception of some wild throwing on both sides, was well played throughout.

On the Eagle side, the playing of WILLIAMS, BIXBY, YATES and THORNELL deserved commendation. COMMERFORD, as catcher, let a great many very important balls pass him, and at the commencement of the 6th innings SLOTE took his place (for the better.)

At the bat, HAGARD, VAN NYSE